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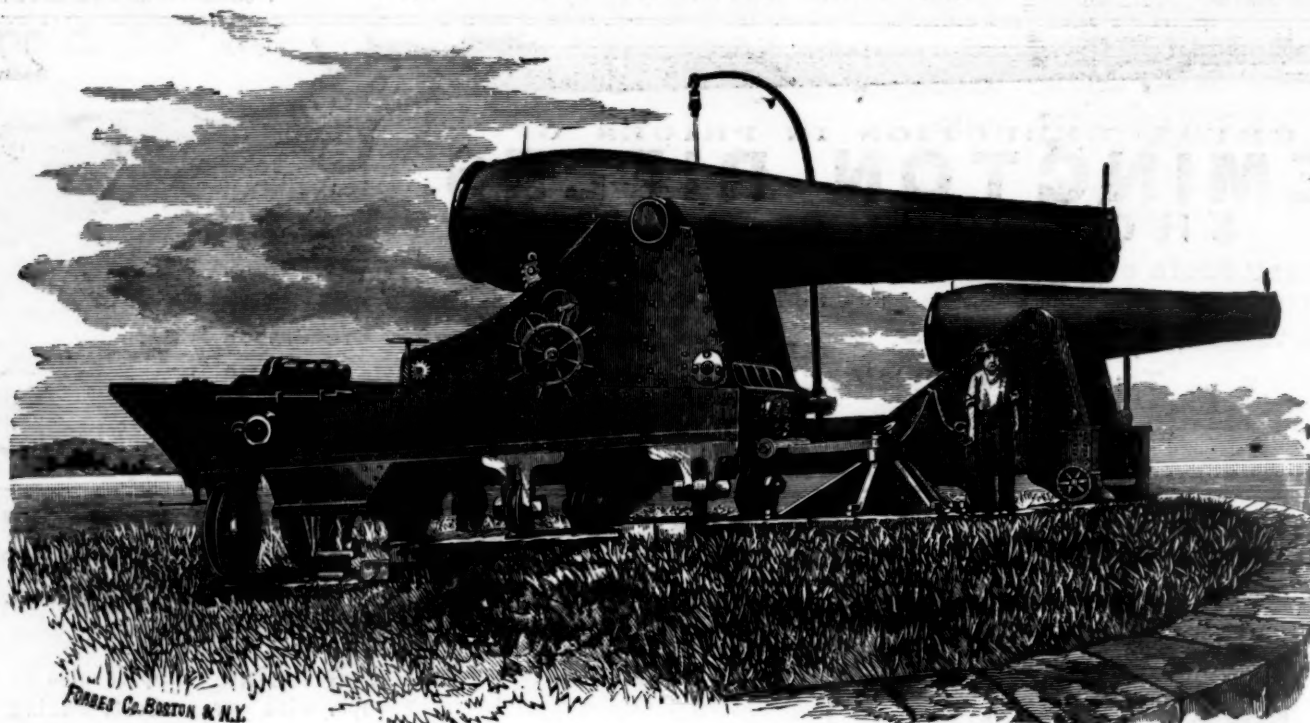
THE SOUTH BOSTON IRON COMPANY,

INCORPORATED IN 1827,

Formerly **CYRUS ALGER & CO.,**

ESTABLISHED 1809,

MANUFACTURERS OF ORDNANCE AND WAR MATERIAL,


Heavy Rifled Ordnance, Field and Siege Batteries, Gun Carriages, Projectiles.
OFFICE—70 WATER STREET, BOSTON, Mass.
WORKS—South Boston.

The above illustration is from a photograph taken at Sandy Hook of the 10-inch and 12½-inch experimental rifles, manufactured by the South Boston Iron Co. for the United States Government.

The report of the test firing is recorded in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1878, where Gen. Béné states that they have proved more powerful than guns of like calibre, produced at the famous works of Krupp and Armstrong, in Europe.

The Constructor of Ordnance, U. S. A., says to the South Boston Iron Co., under date of Nov. 8, 1878: "The association of your foundry with the United States Ordnance Department has been so long, and the product you have furnished—more especially in your line of the heaviest ordnance—gives such continued satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in assuring you, that you have the entire confidence of the Ordnance Department in the executing of any work of this character entrusted to your execution." "And I venture to assert that your production of cast iron for gun construction cannot be excelled either here or abroad." "We are now sufficiently far advanced in experiments to confidently go to work with a view of introducing guns of the largest calibre, and of equal power to any of those that are fabricated in the work shops of the Governments of Europe, also the celebrated private manufacturers of Essen (Krupp), Armstrong, Whitworth and Firth." "The table of 'powers' will show that our ordnance—as far as developed, calibre for calibre—have equal powers at least with those of Europe." "Their endurance, as far as tested (see reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., of 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877) are all that could be desired."

Table of Comparative Power of American and European Heavy Rifled Ordnance

Kind of gun.	Calibre. Inches.	Weight of gun, Tons.	Length of bore, Inches.	Charge of powder, Pounds.	Weight of shot, Pounds.	Muzzle velocity, Feet.	Pressure per sq. in. of bore, Pounds.	Energy per inch of shot's circumference, at—				
								Muzzle, Foot-ton.	1,000 yards, Foot-ton.	2,000 yards, Foot-ton.	3,000 yards, Foot-ton.	4,000 yards, Foot-ton.
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	12	35	162.5	110	700	1300	52,964	217.7	184	157.5	136.4	124.9
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	12	35.30	227.107	110	664	1329	29,106	215.8	180	152.6	130.9	118.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	12.6	37	252	110	770	1220	19,845	300.8	171.4	147.9	130.2	118.4
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	12.25	40	297	110	700	1403	31,750	348.4	206.8	173.2	147.9	127.7
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	10	18	145.5	70	400	1364	47,040	164.3	122.9	100.7	82.9	78.4
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	10	19.44	169.6	66	374	1438	107.9	122.7	107.5	88.6	74.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	9.449	17	157.5	66	330	1426.8	39,000	157	123.7	99.6	82.4	69.3
French B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped, and tubed.....	9.499	13.8	162.55	61.74	317.6	1427	150	117	93.8	76.8	64
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	10	18	147.22	70	400	1381	22,800	168.4	135.6	111.8	96.8	79.7

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THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Commander-in-Chief.
George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States,
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.
H. J. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.
Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Brig.-General Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macleay, Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. E. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-General A. H. Terry.
Hdqrs, St. Paul, Minn. Major Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry,
commanding District: Headquarters, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. 1st
Lieut. C. H. Potter, Adj. 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry,
Headquarters, Fort Keogh, M. T. 1st Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th
Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platte, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry;
Hdqrs, Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:
Hdqrs, Fort Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. Ord: Hdqrs,
San Antonio, Texas. Major Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.

District of the Rio Grande.—Col. George Sykes, 30th Infantry;
Hdqrs, Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lieut. J. B. Rodman, Adj. 30th
Infantry, A. A. G.

District of the Nueces.—Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry;
Hdqrs, Fort Clark, Tex. 3d Lt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., A. A. G.

District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry;
Hdqrs, Fort Concho, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav.,
A. A. G.

District of North Texas.—Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis, 2nd Infantry;
Hdqrs, Fort McKavett, Texas. 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, A. A.
G., Adj. 2nd Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.
Capt. W. G. Mitchell, 5th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock:
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Capt. W. G. Mitchell,
5th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur:
Hdqrs, Newport Bks, Ky. Major J. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San
Francisco, Cal.

Lieut.-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard:
Hdqrs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.

District of the Clearwater.—Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry,
Headquarters, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General O. B. Wilcox:
Colonel 18th Infantry: Hdqrs, Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona.
Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqrs, West Point, N. Y.
Captain Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A. G.

Major-General S. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Adj. U. S. M. A.

G. O. 70, H. Q. A., July 9, 1879.

Publishes text of acts approved June 30, 1879: That so
much of the act of June 10, 1872, as prohibits promotion in
the Corps of Engineers above the rank of colonel, and all
other acts prohibiting said promotion, are repealed; and that
the Army appropriation act, approved June 23, 1879, be
amended so as to strike out the word "purchase" where it
last occurs in the last proviso relating to the sum appropriated
for the construction of a storehouse and depot building at
Omaha, Neb., and insert the word "purpose" in lieu
thereof; and strike out the word "charge" where it occurs
in the clause relating to the regulation stone to be used by the
Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Sol-
diers, and insert the word "change" in lieu thereof.

G. O. 67, H. Q. A., July 3, 1879.

Publishes act of June 20, 1879, relating to the extension of
military telegraph lines from Fort Buford, W. T., to post on
Milk River, from Fort Elliott, Texas, westward, etc.

CIRCULAR 111, W. D., PAYR GEN. OFFICE, July 10, 1879.

The Secretary of War under date of July 8, 1879, communi-
cates to this office the following decision of the Second Com-
ptroller, dated the 28th ultimo: That the clause of the Army
appropriation act, approved June 23, 1879, which says "that
the rate of commutation shall hereafter be twelve dollars per
month for officers' quarters, in lieu of ten dollars,
as now provided by law," shall take effect from the date of
the act.

G. O. 5, MIL. DIV. ATLANTIC, July 14, 1879.

Publishes letter of July 2, 1879, from the Q. M. Gen. of the
Army, requesting that the officers in charge of National Ceme-
teries in the Division of the Atlantic be instructed to visit each
cemetery under their supervision at least twice a year; and, if
only twice, that the visit be made at the opening of spring and
during the early autumn. Officers of the Quartermaster's
Dept., in charge of National Cemeteries in the Division of the
Atlantic, will conform strictly with the requirements of the
above letter. The periodical visits to the cemeteries will be
made as suggested by the Q. M. Gen. When special visits

are deemed necessary, application for authority will be made
to the Hdqrs of the Dept. in which the cemeteries to be visited
are located.

G. O. 15, DEPT. PLATTE, July 7, 1879.

Announces that the number of Cartridges allowed per man,
per month, for target practice, this fiscal year, has been in-
creased from 20 to 30.

CIRCULAR 22, DEPT. MISSOURI, July 3, 1879.

The following decision has been rendered:

"Hdqrs of the ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1879."

"To the Q. M. General:

"Referring to your endorsement of May 14, 1879, returning
request of Lieut. James Regan, commanding Co. E, 9th Inf.,
for one set of 'Creedmoor' Iron Targets, with the recom-
mendation that the targets asked for be ordered to be delivered
after the appropriation for next fiscal year is available, and be
made payable therefrom, I have the honor to inform you that
the Secretary of War has approved a recommendation of the
General of the Army that one set of such targets be supplied
to each post, but not to each company, the General being of
opinion that a company target should be made on the spot,
out of old boards, or a barrel head. I am, sir, etc.,
"E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General."

The Q. M. General then asked to be advised whether
"Creedmoor" or the regulation cast-iron targets, as now fur-
nished by the Q. M. Dept., are to be supplied to posts under
the within instructions.

To which the Adjutant-General of the Army replied, June
7, 1879, that "the General of the Army contemplated the
supply to posts of the 'regulation' target, no other being
subject to requisition."

CIRCULAR 27, DEPT. TEXAS, July 7, 1879.

Publishes the following decision:

WAR DEPT., ADJT.-GEN. OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1879.

Commanding General, Dept. of Texas, San Antonio, Texas:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of June 12,
1879, requesting information whether a sentence under the
38th Article of War may not include a forfeiture of pay, or
other punishment, I have respectfully to inform you that the
case having been referred to the Judge-Advocate-General of
the Army, he remarks, as follows: "Ever since the passage of
the act of Feb. 18, 1875, by which errors in the Revised Sta-
tutes were corrected, and the word 'corporal' was stricken out
from Article 38, the punishment of drunkenness on duty by
enlisted men has been at the discretion of the court. The new
edition of the Revised Statutes, though somewhat bewildering,
did not modify this article." [See explanation of the
system of italics and brackets in the "Preface."] I am, General, etc.,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adj.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen. of the Division of the
Atlantic, will proceed to Philadelphia, and inspect certain
clothing for which Capt. John F. Rodgers, Military Store-
keeper, is responsible (S. O. 27, July 3, M. D. A.)

Col. Delos B. Sacket, Insp.-Gen., will proceed to the Dis-
trict of Montana, in the Dept. of Dakota, and inspect all the
posts and the accounts of all disbursing officers in that Dis-
trict, in accordance with instructions from the Lieut.-General
(S. O. 77, July 15, M. D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. James A. Elkin, Deputy, Q. M. Gen., Louisville,
Ky., will proceed to Lebanon, Ky., on business connected
with the National Cemetery at that place (S. O. 109, July 9,
D. S.)

Major A. G. Robinson, Q. M. Dept., having reported at
Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, is assigned to duty as Disbursing
Q. M. for the District of Montana, with station at Helena,
Montana (S. O. 74, July 11, D. D.)

Paymaster Albert S. Towar, P. D., now at Fort Omaha,
Neb., will, on completion of his pay tour, as required by par.
1, S. O. 53, c. s., from Dept. of Platte, proceed to Fort San-
ders, W. T., and take station (S. O. 59, July 8, D. P.)

Major William Myers, Q. M., is assigned to duty at Chicago,
Ill., as Depot Q. M., and will relieve Col. Rufus Ingalls, Asst.
Q. M. Gen., in the discharge of the duties of this depot. Col.
Ingalls will transfer as soon as practicable to Major Myers all
public funds and property pertaining to the depot (G. O. 3,
July 14, M. D. M.)

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Subsistence Dept., will proceed
to Atchison, Kas., on public business connected with the Sub-
sistence Dept. (S. O. 131, July 7, D. M.)

Capt. Thomas Wilson, C. S., will relieve Major John P.
Hawkins, C. S., as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the
Dept., and as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Omaha,
Neb. (G. O. 14, July 1, D. P.)

Capt. Edward J. Strang, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M. Yuma
Depot, A. T., will proceed on the 30th inst. to Maricopa,
A. T., and inspect the quartermaster's storehouse at that
place, and which, it is reported by the builder, will be com-
pleted on the 27th inst. (S. O. 75, June 27, D. A.)

Paymaster John P. Willard is relieved from duty in the
Dept. of the Missouri, and will repair to St. Paul, Minn., and
report for duty to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Dakota (S. O.,
July 10, W. D.)

Capt. Lafayette E. Campbell, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to
New York City on public business connected with his depart-
ment, on the completion of which he will return to Fort Mon-
roe, Va. (S. O. 111, July 11, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey, Engineer Corps, on duty at
Hdqrs Mil. Div. Pacific, will proceed to the Klamath River In-
dian Reservation, Cal., to determine and establish its bound-
aries in order that the C. O. of Fort Gaston, Cal., may be
able to properly carry out the orders he has received in re-
spect thereto (S. O. 74, July 3, M. D. P.)

Surg. John M. Cuyler, M. D., will proceed to Washington,
D. C., on public business connected with his department, on
the completion of which he will return to Hdqrs Dept. East
(S. O. 111, July 11, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. S. B. Stone will report to the C. O. Fort Yuma,
Cal., for temporary duty (S. O. 75, June 27, D. A.)

Asst. Surg. Holmes O. Paulding, now awaiting orders in
Washington, D. C., will report by letter to the Comd'g Gen.
Dept. of the East, and in person to the C. O. at Fort Mo-
Henry, Md., for temporary duty at that post, relieving Asst.
Surg. W. B. Brewster. Surg. Brewster will report by letter
to the Surgeon-General of the Army (S. O., July 10, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. S. T. Weirick, M. D., will be detached from

Fort Bennett, and will then report at Fort Abraham Lincoln,
D. T., for field service with the troops detached from that
post for escort duty with engineering parties of the Northern
Pacific Railroad (S. O. 73, July 9, D. D.)

1st Lieut. Louis W. Crampton, member G. C.-M. Fort Ran-
dall, D. T., July 12 (S. O. 72, July 5, D. D.)

1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers, having re-
ported in person to the Division Commander for temporary
duty, will proceed to make Riparian Surveys of Governor's
Island, Bedloe's, and David's Islands, N. Y. H., preliminary
to the Government's obtaining jurisdiction of these islands of
the lands surrounding them between high and low water
mark, and upon which their docks and wharves are located.
In some instances it will be necessary to carry these surveys
beyond the points indicated. Lieut. Griffin will consult with
the Judge-Advocate of the Division, who has the preparation
of the papers in these matters, as to the special direction in
which each survey will have to be made, and as to the special
items required to be noted in such surveys, in order to comply
with the Statutes of New York and the Regulations of its
Land Commissioners. This order to take effect from the 3d
inst. (S. O. 28, July 10, M. D. A.)

The contract of A. A. Surg. P. Brumund is annulled—to
take effect the 31st instant. A. A. Surg. B. F. Kingsley will
report to the C. O. Fort Davis, Texas, for duty at that post
(S. O. 143, July 9, D. T.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers
of the Medical Dept. (recently appointed) are made: Asst.
Surg. John J. Kane is relieved from duty at Jefferson Bks,
Mo., and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Missouri
for duty; Asst. Surg. J. M. Banister is relieved from duty at
Columbus Bks, Ohio, and will report to the Comd'g Gen.
Dept. of the Missouri for duty; Asst. Surg. W. B. Brewster
will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Platte for duty;
Asst. Surg. A. H. Appel is relieved from duty at Willet's Point,
N. Y., and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Dakota for
duty; Asst. Surg. Charles Richard is relieved from duty at
David's Island, N. Y. H., and will report to the Comd'g Gen.
Dept. of Dakota for duty; Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter is relieved
from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and will report to the Comd'g
Gen. Dept. of Texas for duty (S. O., July 15, W. D.)

Post Chaplain Stephen G. Dodd, having reported by letter
to the Dept. Comd'r, for assignment to Fort Assiniboine, is
assigned to duty at the post named (S. O. 74, July 11, D. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, Asst. Surg. Joseph K. Corson, with permission
to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 75, June 27,
D. A.)

Fifteen days, Capt. E. B. Grimes, Q. M. Dept., Yankton,
D. T. (S. O. 73, July 9, D. D.)

Asst. Surg. Egon A. Koerper, extended seven days (S. O.
58, July 5, D. P.)

Two months, Major Edward R. Platt, Asst. Adj.-General,
Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 76, July 14, M. D. M.)

The leave of absence on Surgeon's cert. of disability granted
Post Chaplain Charles M. Blake is extended five months (S.
O., July 10, W. D.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Frank Baker, Ord.
Dept., in Post Orders 26, July 1, 1879, from Hdqrs Rock Is-
land Arsenal, is extended two months (S. O., July 9, W. D.)

The extension of leave of absence for fifteen days, granted
Surg. James C. McKee is confirmed (S. O. 73, July 1, M. D. P.)

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Charles P.
Eagan, C. S., is further extended one month (S. O., July 10,
W. D.)

S. O. 159, H. Q. A., July 9, extends leave of absence, Lieut.
Frank Baker, Ord. Corps, two months, and grants leave of
absence for four months to Asst. Surg. Curtus E. Munn.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, ETC.

The resignation of Supt. Eugene Sullivan has been accepted
by the Secretary of War to date from the 12th instant.

The C. O. of Fort Abraham Lincoln will assign Hospital
Steward George O. Ent, M. D., to detached service with the
escorts from that post, for the Northern Pacific Railroad en-
gineering parties (S. O. 73, July 9, D. D.)

Hosp. Steward L. Pauly, Fort Dodge, Kas., discharged
July 1 and re-enlisted July 2, 1879.

Hosp. Steward F. L. Colclaser, Fort Marcy, N. M., re-en-
listed July 1, 1879, and granted 30 days furlough from that
date by post commander.

Hosp. Steward J. F. Hemperly left Fort Walls Walls on
June 23 for Fort Colville, per telegram orders from Dept.
Hdqrs of June 21.

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters
and D. Fort Walls Walls, Wash. T.; A. B. E. F. K. M. Camp
Winfield Scott, W. T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise,
Idaho T.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L.
Fort Klamath, Ore.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, Depot Q. M.,
Vancouver Depot, will proceed by boat to-morrow to Port-
land, Ore., and return to Vancouver, on public business. The
journeys performed by him from Vancouver to Portland, and
return, on the 28th ultimo and 10th instant, are authorized
(S. O. 74, June 24, D. C.)

1st Lieut. Frank K. Upham is detailed for duty as an addi-
tional member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at the Cavalry
Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo., by S. O. 131, June 4, 1879, from
the War Dept. (S. O., July 11, W. D.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters
and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.;
D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of
two months, Lieut.-Col. Andrew J. Alexander. Upon the ex-
piration of this leave of absence, Lieut.-Col. Alexander will
report at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota for assignment to post (S.
O. 73, July 9, D. D.)

To Join.—Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton, recently promoted
from the rank of 1st Lieutenant, will proceed to join his com-
pany, I (S. O. 74, July 11, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters
and D. F. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. B. Fort Fetterman, W. T.;
C. H. I. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K.
M. Fort Sidney, Neb.; E. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; L. Fort
McPherson, Neb.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters
and A. D. K. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.;
C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott,
Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

On temporary duty at Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Change of Station.—Co. B is relieved from further duty at

the camp in the vicinity of the crossing of the Cimarron, and will march to its station, Fort Elliott, Tex., and there take post (S. O. 134, July 12, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. D. P. I. M. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; C. E. K. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. L. Fort Washakie, Wy. T.

Before a General Court-martial recently convened at Fort McKinney, Wyoming, was tried Captain George F. Price, 5th Cavalry, for violation of the 20th Article of War—two specifications—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specifications principally alleged certain acts of Captain Price in connection with his company done without the knowledge and consent of his Commanding Officer in April and May, 1879. The Court found him guilty on certain points and not guilty on others, and sentenced him "to be reprimanded in General Orders by the Department Commander." Brigadier-General Crook approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, and remarked as follows:

It is a matter of surprise and regret, the accused should have allowed himself to be betrayed into the commission of such offenses. The exercise of questionable authority cannot constitute a justification or precedent, for its further extension as against the control of superior officers. "Remarks" upon Muster Rolls should be confined to a relation of "Events" only. Deductions therefrom are not required, nor are they the proper medium of criticism or complaint. Military laws and regulations have provided suitable modes by which a junior officer may seek redress, and the correction of any just cause of complaint. Good order requires cheerful concurrence in efforts for the accomplishment of official duty, and the conduct most approved is that which is unhesitatingly and loyally exercised in the support of those charged with command. Capt. Price will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

Detached Service.—Capt. Robert H. Montgomery, John B. Babcock, William J. Volkmar, 1st Lieut. Jacob A. Augur, George B. Davis, George O. Eaton, members, and 2d Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., Adj't., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Russell, Wy. T., July 8 (S. O. 57, July 3, D. P.)

2d Lieut. Henry J. Goldman, recently transferred from Co. C to Co. M, will remain on duty at Fort McKinney, W. T., until his services can be spared by the C. O. of that post (S. O. 58, July 5, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. G. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Change of Station.—Capt. Tullius C. Tupper will proceed to Camp Huachuca, A. T., and assume temporary command of that post (S. O. 76, June 28, D. A.)

Detached Service.—Capt. Adna R. Chaffee will proceed to the San Carlos Indian Agency, and assume temporary charge thereof, relieving Agent H. L. Hart, to whom Capt. Chaffee will receipt for public property pertaining to the reservation (S. O. 76, June 28, D. A.)

1st Lieut. Hiram F. Winchester is detailed a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort Grant, A. T., by par. 1, S. O. 71, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 76, June 28, D. A.)

2d Lieut. Timothy A. Toney will report by telegraph to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Pacific Coast (S. O. 74, July 14, W. D.)

Relieved.—Capt. Tullius C. Tupper is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort Grant, A. T., by par. 1, S. O. 71, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 76, June 28, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; C. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh; D. Santa Maria, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. John W. Pullman is detailed a member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 126, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 143, July 9, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—Twelve days, to take effect July 8, 2d Lieut. H. F. Kendall, Post of San Diego, Tex. (S. O. 142, July 8, D. T.)

Assignment of Station.—Major John A. Wilcox is assigned to Fort McIntosh, Tex., and will proceed to that post for duty (S. O. 140, July 5, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. Ballard S. Humphrey is appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Garland, relieving 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Davies, 15th Inf., of those duties (S. O. 62, July 5, D. N. M.)

Co. K (Parker's) is relieved from duty at Fort Garland, Colo., and upon return to post from field duty, will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., and take station (S. O. 62, July 5, D. N. M.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Clarence A. Stedman, R. Q. M., in addition to his other duties, will assume command of the 9th Cav. Band during the temporary absence on leave of 2d Lieut. Charles A. Bradley (S. O. 62, July 5, D. N. M.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Charles A. Bradley, Fort Bayard, N. M., one month (S. O. 75, July 12, M. D. M.)

Field Service.—The telegraphic instructions of July 2 directing C. O. Fort Bliss, Tex., to send Co. L, with 20 days' rations, to scout for hostile Indians in the Caballo Mountains east of the Rio Grande, in concert with the troops from Fort Bayard, are confirmed (S. O. 61, July 2, D. N. M.)

The C. O. Co. E, at Ojo Caliente, N. M., will use his command in concert with troops from Fort Bayard operating against hostile Indians in the Caballo Mountains east of the Rio Grande (S. O. 60, July 1, D. N. M.)

Capt. Francis S. Dodge, with his 1st Lieut. and all available men of his Co. (D), will at once proceed fully armed and equipped, from Fort Lewis to Fort Garland, Colo., prepared for field service, and carry out instructions contained in letter of July 5, from Hdqrs. Dist. of N. Mex. (S. O. 62, July 5, D. N. M.)

Special Inspector.—Capt. Henry Carroll is appointed a Special Inspector to inspect certain public property which has been reported as unserviceable, and for which the C. O. of Co. H is responsible (S. O. 133, July 10, D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; A. Fort Elliott, Tex.

* In the field.

† On temporary duty at Fort Reno, Lad. T.

11TH CAVALRY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; I. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. William P. Van Ness and 2d Lieut. Frederick Marsh, having reported at Governor's Island,

will report to the C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for duty with the detachments of enlisted men ordered here for competition in rifle practice for places in the Division team (S. O. 112, July 12, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. E. Van A. Andrews, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 108, July 7, D. E.)

One month, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Clark, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 113, July 14, D. E.)

Target Practice.—The C. O. Fort Adams, R. I., will direct 1st Lieut. William P. Van Ness, Henry M. Andrews, 2d Lieut. Frederick Marsh; Priv. Michael Troutman, Bat. B; Corp. Edgar Raymond, Bat. E, and Priv. Olin R. Prindle, Bat. F, to proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., with a view to taking part in the competitions in rifle practice for places in the Division team to be organized pursuant to G. O. 3, from Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 108, July 7, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. F. R. Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; L. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Joseph G. Ramsey, 1st Lieut. John C. Scantling, 2d Lieut. William A. Simpson, Edward E. Gayle, Hamilton Rowan, members, and 1st Lieut. James E. Eastman, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort McHenry, Md., July 8 (S. O. 107, July 5, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Five men of Bat. B, 3d Art., stationed at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., were engaged on Thursday morning, the 10th, in an excavation near the fort, when the bank fell in and buried them. An alarm was sounded, and in a few minutes 100 soldiers were working to extricate their buried comrades. The rescuing party were incited by the cries of the poor fellows, indistinctly heard from below. In an incredibly short space of time the clay was removed and the men taken out. Two of them, found near the outer edge of the excavation, were almost uninjured. Private James Callaghan had been killed outright. He was a single man, and had been nine years in the service. Private John Thompson was fatally injured, and Corp. Johnson was severely bruised. In the afternoon Coroner Simms held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. Francis P. Blair is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. (S. O., July 14, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Twelve days, 1st Lieut. John M. Califf, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 109, July 9, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters and H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio, Cal.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer will report to the C. O. of Fort Point San Jose, Cal., for temporary duty. 2d Lieut. William Crozier will, on the 20th inst., proceed to comply with par. 2, S. O. 128, H. Q. A. (S. O. 75, July 7, M. D. P.)

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergt. Owen Dooley, Co. K, now at San Diego Bks, Cal., will join his company stationed at Fort Point, Cal. (S. O. 71, June 25, M. D. P.)

Recruits.—The recruits for Co. G, now at Vancouver Bks, W. T., will be placed in charge of Ord. Sergt. Thomas Fannon, who will conduct them to the station of their company, Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 76, June 27, D. C.)

Examination for Promotion.—Col. William H. French, Capt. Frank G. Smith, Edward Field, 1st Lieut. Harry R. Anderson and Charles A. L. Totten, are detailed a Board of Officers to convene at Angel Island, Cal., on the 2d proximo, for the purpose of examining 1st Sergt. Theodore Decker, Co. E, for promotion to the position of 2d Lieutenant, under the terms of G. O. 62 and 68, A. G. Office, series 1878 (S. O. 72, June 30, M. D. P.)

Rifle Ranges.—Capt. Marcus P. Miller, Henry C. Hasbrouck, Harry C. Cushing, and 2d Lieut. George L. Anderson, are hereby appointed a Board to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1879, to examine and report upon the rifle ranges at that post, and to make the necessary rules and regulations by which the contest for the Department medal and for places in the Creedmore team in July shall be conducted (S. O. 73, July 1, M. D. P.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. I. L. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and report after investigation into the matter specified in his communication of the 5th inst., for the information and action of the Commander Dept. of South (S. O. 108, July 8, D. S.)

Major Richard Arnold, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen. of the Dept. of the East, will proceed to inspect the posts of Plattsburg Bks, Madison Bks, Forts Ontario, Niagara and Porter, N. Y., and Forts Wayne, Gratiot, Mackinac and Brady, Mich., and all public property thereof requiring the action of an inspector; also the money accounts of disbursing officers stationed at Buffalo, N. Y., and at Detroit, Mich. (S. O. 111, July 11, D. E.)

1st INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; F. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, Capt. John Hamilton, 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Callinan, Francis E. Pierce, B. Q. M., 2d Lieut. Louis Wilhelm, Frank del. Carrington, members, and 1st Lieut. Allen Smith, Adj't., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Randall, D. T., July 12 (S. O. 72, July 5, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; C. K. Camp Howard, Idaho T.; E. I. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; A. G. H. Cour d'Alene Lake, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and C. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; E. Fort Ellis.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of the 20th ultimo and 5th inst., directing Major Henry L. Chipman to appear as witness before the G. C.-M. ordered to sit in St. Paul by par. 3, S. O. 71, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota are placed on record in the series of Special Orders of Dept. of Dakota for the current year (S. O. 73, July 9, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, to take effect when his services cannot be spared, 2d Lieut. William C. Butler (S. O., July 14, W. D.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. F. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Samuel P. Ferris, member, G. C.-M. Fort Russell, Wy. T., July 8 (S. O. 57, July 3, D. P.)

Transferred.—The following transfers in the 4th Inf. are announced: 1st Lieut. Robert H. Young from Co. F to Co.

H; 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson from Co. H to Co. F (S. O., July 11, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T. * In the field.

Detached Service.—Comsry. Sergt. John Murphy will proceed to Fort Peck, M. T., and report to Col. Nelson A. Miles for field duty with the column under command of that officer. On the return of the column to the Missouri River, upon the close of operations, Sergt. Murphy will be relieved from further duty with it, and will rejoin his station in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 73, July 9, D. D.)

Transferred.—The following named officers of the 5th Inf. are transferred to the regiments set opposite their respective names: 2d Lieut. William W. Gibson to the 3d Art., Bat. K, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; 2d Lieut. Walter S. Alexander to the 4th Art., Bat. M, Fort Stevens, Ore. (S. O., July 11, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. B. F. G. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Relieved.—Capt. John S. Poland is relieved as member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 63, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 74, July 11, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Jeremiah P. Schindel, two months (S. O., July 11, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and B. C. E. F. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. D. G. L. in Summer Camp at Mouth of Moushishell River (Address via Fort Shaw, M. T.)

At a meeting of the officers of the Battalion 7th Infantry, in camp near Fort Benton, M. T., June 30, Major Guido Ilges, commanding Battalion, in the chair, resolutions were adopted "that in the sudden and untimely death in our midst of our brother officer, 2d Lieut. S. H. Loder, 7th Inf., we have met with a most severe and grievous affliction. We feel that we have lost not only a dear friend whom we had all learned to love and respect, but that in Lieutenant Loder's death the regiment has lost a brave, gallant, and efficient officer; one who in his short career in the Army had already made for himself a reputation seldom achieved by an officer so young." It was also resolved that the Battalion should wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days. A copy of these resolutions has been sent to Lieut. Loder's family as a token of sympathy in their bereavement.

Detached Service.—The action of 2d Lieut. S. R. Douglas, in obeying an order from his Commanding Officer, Major Ilges, 7th Inf., to proceed from Fort Benton, M. T., to Fort Snelling, Minn., on public business, is approved (S. O. 74, July 11, D. D.)

Assignment of Station.—Fort Snelling is the station of the Major and Cos. A, D, G and I, 7th Inf. Accordingly, these troops will be reported as on detached service from Fort Snelling, and not as an independent command (S. O. 74, July 11, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and B. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; F. Fort Mojave A. T.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego Bks, Cal.; A. Fort Yuma, Cal.

Change of Station.—Co. A, now at Benicia Bks, Cal., will proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., and take station at that post, relieving Co. B, which will proceed to and take station at Benicia Bks, Cal. (S. O. 71, June 25, M. D. P.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Edward Lynch will remain at Benicia Bks, Cal., reporting to the C. O. of that post, pending the action of the Retiring Board in his case (S. O. 73, July 1 M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—An Army Retiring Board having found 2d Lieut. Edward Lynch incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O., July 14, W. D.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. Folliot A. Whitney is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service, and will join his regiment (S. O., July 12, W. D.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. F. K. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsell, Neb.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller is detailed a member G. C.-M. convened at Fort McPherson, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 52, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 59, July 8, D. P.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Morris C. Foot, Adj't., is relieved as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort McPherson, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 52, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 59, July 8, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Col. John H. Kiny, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 58, July 5, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Dwight H. Kelton, ten days (S. O. 108, July 7, D. E.)

Assigned.—Major John J. Coppinger will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri for assignment to duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General (S. O., July 12, W. D.)

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergt. John O'Connor, Co. I, 10th Inf., now at San Antonio, Tex., is transferred as a private to Co. A, 20th Inf., stationed at that post (S. O., July 10, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. K. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. Fort Sully, D. T.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of the 20th ultimo and the 5th instant, directing Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath and Ogden B. Read to proceed via Bismarck, D. T., to appear before the G. C.-M. ordered to sit in St. Paul by par. 3, S. O. 71, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, are placed on record in the series of Special Orders of this Department for the current year (S. O. 74, July 11, D. D.)

Major Charles G. Bartlett is detailed a member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 63, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 74, July 11, D. D.)

The telegraphic instructions of the 20th ultimo and the 5th instant, directing Col. William H. Wood, Major Charles G. Bartlett, Capt. Theodore Schwan and Joseph Conrad, 1st Lieut. George G. Lott, Adj't., and 2d Lieut. Fred. F. Klingbury and James E. Macklin, to proceed via Bismarck, D. T., to appear as witnesses before the G. C.-M. ordered to sit in St. Paul by par. 3, S. O. 71, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, are placed on record in the series of Special Orders of Dept. of Dakota for the current year (S. O. 73, July 9, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. George G. Lott, Adj't., Fort Bennett, D. T. (S. O. 73, July 9, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. Edwin F. Townsend, one month (S. O., July 10, W. D.)

The Defamation Trial.—The Court-martial for the trial of Capt. E. C. Gilbreath and Lieut. O. B. Read, of the 11th Inf., for alleged defamation of the character of the wife of Lieut. John Whitney, of the same regiment, is sitting at Department

Headquarters, in St. Paul. The court first convened at Fort Abraham Lincoln. The trouble grew out of gossip and a resulting dispute, in which the alleged language is claimed to have been used. The presiding officer is Lieut.-Col. Daniel Huston, Jr., 6th Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Allan H. Jackson, 7th Infantry, is Judge-Advocate. Capt. Gilbreath was first arraigned, charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Under this charge four specifications were alleged, the point being the allegation that he spoke of Lieut. Whitney's wife in language calculated to bring her into disrepute. Capt. Gilbreath made his answer Monday. He entered a general plea of not guilty, admitting certain remarks and letters as alleged in the specifications, but denying malice in connection with them. Three witnesses were examined for the prosecution on the same day. After his trial, Lieut. Read will be arraigned.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; E. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Augustus G. Tassin will remain on duty at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., till the 12th inst., when he will proceed to join his company at Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 73, July 1, M. D. P.)

Rejoin.—The presence of 1st Lieut. James Halloran being no longer required before the Retiring Board in session at San Francisco, he will return to his station, Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 74, July 3, M. D. P.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Camp de Trobriand, Atlanta, Ga.; B. G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. K. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F. Newport Bks, Ky.

Detached Service.—Par. 3, S. O. 103, from Hdqrs Dept. of South, is so amended as to authorize 1st Lieut. John S. Bishop to proceed from New Orleans to his station, via Baton Rouge Bks, La., to there complete unfinished business (S. O. 110, July 11, D. S.)

Promotions.—In compliance with instructions from the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army, the following promotions in the 13th Inf. are announced: Major Robert S. LaMotte to be Lieutenant-Colonel 12th Inf., June 7, 1879, Dept. of Arizona; Capt. James J. Van Horn, 8th Inf., Fort Mojave, Ariz., to be Major, vice LaMotte (S. O. 110, July 11, D. S.)

The following promotion of an officer in the 13th Inf. is announced: 2d Lieut. Edmund L. Fletcher, Co. K, to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. I, vice McCawley, deceased. Lieut. Fletcher will proceed to his station, Atlanta, Ga., and report for duty (S. O. 112, July 14, D. S.)

Non-Com. Officers.—At his own request, Corpl. Alfred Jennings, Co. C, is relieved from duty at Newport Bks, Ky., and will proceed to join his company at Little Rock Bks, Ark. (S. O. 111, July 12, D. S.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayart, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Change of Station.—Co. B (Shorley's) is relieved from duty at Fort Garland, Colo., and assigned to duty at Fort Lewis, Colo. Capt. George Shorley, upon assuming command of Fort Lewis, is authorized to draw from Fort Garland any property, stores, etc., that may be required at Fort Lewis. 2d Lieut. Ballard S. Humphrey, 9th Cav., is appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Garland, and will relieve 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf., of those duties, who, upon being relieved, will proceed with his company to Fort Lewis, and relieve 1st Lieut. George A. Cornish, 15th Inf., of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at that post. The latter upon being relieved will report to the C. O. for duty with his company (S. O. 62, July 5, D. N. M.)

Detached Service.—Capt. John W. Bean and 1st Lieut. Cyrus M. DeLany are detailed members G. C.-M. convened at Santa Fe, N. M., by par. 7, S. O. 12, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 132, July 9, D. M.)

Station Assigned.—Col. George P. Buell, 15th Inf., recently promoted from Lieut.-Col. 11th Inf., is assigned to duty at the Headquarters of his regiment, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 132, July 9, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.
* On temporary duty at Wichita, Kas.
† On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

Station Assigned.—Major Charles A. Webb, recently promoted from Capt. 22d Inf., now at Fort Gibson, I. T., will proceed to the Hdqrs of his regiment, Fort Riley, Kas., for duty (S. O. 132, July 9, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Chas. St. J. Chubb is detailed as Inspector of Indian Supplies at the Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 71, July 5, D. D.)

Relieved.—Capt. Cyrus R. Roberts is relieved as Inspector of Indian Supplies at the Standing Rock Agency, D. T. (S. O. 71, July 5, D. D.)

Transferred.—2d Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, recently appointed in the 17th Inf., and assigned to Co. E, is transferred to F, in place of 2d Lieut. Andrew E. Kilpatrick, transferred to Co. E in S. O. 156, July 3, 1879, W. D. (S. O. 71, July 9, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Fort Assinaboine, Montana.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; E. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; D. F. G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; A. C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.
* On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

Assignment of Station.—Major Robert H. Offley, recently promoted, having reported at Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Fort Lyon, Colo., and assume command of that post (S. O. 133, July 10, D. M.)

Promotions.—The following promotions of officers serving in Dept. of Missouri, having been officially announced from H. Q. A., under date of June 23, 1879, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned: 1st Lieut. Richard Vance, Co. A, Fort Elliott, Tex., to be Captain, vice Hotsenpiller, retired, which carries him to Co. E, Fort Lyon, Colo.; 2d Lieut. Cornelius Gardner, Co. F, Fort Dodge, Kas., to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Vance, promoted, which carries him to Co. A, Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 133, July 10, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Paul Harwood is detailed an additional member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 126, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 143, July 9, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. Frederick D. Sharp, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 144, July 10, D. T.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and D. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H. Fort Harney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; C. Priest's Rapids, W. T.; B. E. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Canby, Wash. T.

Detached Service.—The journeys performed by Major Edwin C. Mason, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen., on public business pertaining to his Department from Vancouver to Portland, and return, on the following dates, are confirmed: Sept. 2, Oct. 8, Oct. 19, Nov. 6, 1878; Jan. 17, Jan. 23, May 17, May 19, and May 31, 1879 (S. O. 75, June 25, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and B. C. G. H. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; D. E. F. K. Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

To Join.—1st Lieut. William H. Kell, having been promoted from Co. K, Fort Gibson, Ind. T., to Co. H, Fort McKavett, Tex., will proceed to join his proper company (S. O., July 10, W. D.)

Revoked.—Capt. Platt M. Thorne is transferred from Co. D to Co. C, and so much of S. O. 142, June 16, 1879, from the War Dept., as directs him to join the former company, is revoked (S. O., July 9, W. D.)

Non-Com. Officers.—Corporal M. E. Hinkley, Co. E, having performed the duties assigned him in S. O. 42, July 10, 1879, from Hdqrs Fort Gibson, Ind. T., will return to his station at Fort Gibson, with permission to delay five days en route (S. O., July 14, W. D.)

Capt. Fisher.—We have received from 1st Lieut. and Adjt. H. H. Ketchum, 23d Infantry, some particulars of the death, at Fort McKavett, Texas, on the 4th instant, of Capt. Thomas H. Fisher, noted briefly in the JOURNAL of last week. Adjt. Ketchum informs us that Capt. Fisher died of gastritis, followed by pneumonia; he also sends us the following official tribute to Capt. Fisher, embodied in an order of the post commander:

HEADQUARTERS 23D INFANTRY,
FORT MCKAVETT, TEX., July 7, 1879.

General Orders No. 23.

It becomes the sad duty of the Commanding Officer to announce to the regiment the death of Capt. Thomas H. Fisher at this post, upon the 4th inst., at half-past one o'clock P. M.

Capt. Fisher entered the volunteer service in 1861, having been commissioned a 2d Lieutenant of the 2d New York Volunteers during September of that year. He held the positions of 2d and 1st Lieutenant in that regiment until May 1863; became a 1st Lieutenant of the 8th New York Volunteers in August 1863, and was honorably discharged October 1, 1864. During these periods he served for several months as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. Patterson, and for nearly two years on that of Gen. Meade. Subsequently he was promoted a Captain for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He has been connected with the 23d Infantry since its organization, and has been on duty with it for nearly its entire existence—serving either as a company officer or in some staff position of the various posts at which he has been stationed.

The records of his official career, throughout this lengthy service, show that he has never received either punishment or censure for misconduct. For a long time he has been looking forward to promotion, earned by the labors incident to many years of Army life, and had finally secured it. He was about to enter upon his superior duties with zeal, and had determined to maintain and increase if possible the efficiency of the company to which he had been assigned, but his sudden and unexpected death cut short his honest ambition, and bereft the regiment of a tried and experienced officer.

Socially, Capt. Fisher was a courteous gentleman and a genial companion. His presence always increased the brightness and gaiety of any company with whom he mingled. Without enemies, and loyal to his friends, he constantly placed under obligations those with whom he was connected, either officially or through friendship, by his many attentions and deeds of kindness. His comrades have lost in him a true and beloved associate. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order of Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis,

H. H. KETCHUM,
1st Lieut. and Adj. 23d Inf.

The Detroit Post and Tribune says: "Particulars of the sad death of Capt. Fisher, U. S. A., who died recently at San Antonio, Texas, have been received in this city by letter. It seems that he marched from San Antonio to Fort McKavett, a distance of 155 miles, in company with the regiment that left Detroit in May. Shortly afterwards he was ordered back to San Antonio, to bring up a detachment of recruits, and had quite a severe trip, the weather being excessively warm. On Friday, June 28, he felt somewhat unwell, and kept to his bed a portion of the day. From day to day he continued getting worse, and was finally pronounced to have an attack of gastric fever. He never rallied, and died quietly and peacefully on Friday, July 4, just one week from the day he was taken ill. Many Detroiters with whom the late Captain was personally acquainted will long respect his memory. By his death the Army loses a gallant officer who loved his country well during the war, a genial companion, a good and kind friend, and a gentleman in every sense of the word."

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and B. E. F. H. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A. C. D. G. I. K. North Fork of the Canadian.

Detached Service.—Capt. Richard I. Eskridge is detailed a member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Supply, I. T., by par. 3, S. O. 67, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 131, July 7, D. M.)

2d Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton is relieved from duty as a member, and appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Supply, I. T., by par. 3, S. O. 67, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 131, July 7, D. M.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. William A. Nichols is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Supply, I. T., by par. 3, S. O. 67, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 131, July 7, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Seven days, 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton, Fort Supply, I. T. One month, to commence when his post commander can spare his services, Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Cantonment on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T. (S. O. 133, July 10, D. M.)

Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Pratt, Cantonment on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T. (S. O. 134, July 12, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; A. G. K. Fort Concho, Tex.
* In the field.

Retained.—The telegram, of July 9, authorizing the C. O. Fort Davis, Tex., to retain Capt. C. N. Gray and 1st Lieut. W. S. Scott to July 31, 1879—then to join their companies at Forts Concho and Stockton, Tex., respectively—is confirmed (S. O. 143, July 9, D. T.)

The place of sitting of the General Court-martial instituted by par. 2, S. O. 63, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, is changed from Fort Lincoln, D. T., to St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 71, July 5, D. D.)

Co. E, 10th Cav., by S. O. 143, July 9, D. T., is relieved from duty at the Post of San Felipe, Tex., and will proceed,

as soon as practicable, to Fort Concho, Tex., and report for duty at that post.

Special Order 165. War Dept., July 16, assigns Capt. C. E. Dutton, of the Ordnance Corps, to duty under the Secretary of the Interior, and also grants leave of absence for three months, on Surgeon's certificate, to Major A. F. Dallas, 23d Infantry, and to Lieut. John Whitney, 11th Infantry.

Recruits.—The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause one hundred and eighty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment as follows: One hundred to the 11th Inf., and eighty to the 17th Inf. (S. O., July 15, W. D.)

The Omaha Storehouse.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. William B. Royall, 3d Cav., Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen.; Major Marshall I. Ludington, Q. M. Dept., Chief Q. M., and Capt. Thomas Wilson, Subsistence Department, C. C. S., will meet on Monday, the 7th inst., in Omaha, Neb., to examine and report upon the ground which may have been or will be offered, by citizens, as a site for a storehouse, etc., to be erected in the city of Omaha (S. O. 53, July 5, D. P.)

Court of Inquiry.—The Court of Inquiry convened by orders from Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, at the request of Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, 9th Cavalry, has been in session at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, since early in May last, and will not be able to complete its labors until some time in July. Col. Dudley's conduct, with reference to his administration of civil affairs while in command of Fort Stanton during what is known as the "Lincoln County troubles" in 1878, is the subject of investigation. The court is composed of Col. G. Pennypacker, 16th Infantry; Major N. W. Osborne, 15th Infantry; Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Infantry; with Captain H. H. Humphreys, 15th Infantry, Recorder.

TARGET PRACTICE.

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, July 3.

By authority of the Secretary of War, the troops in this Department will be allowed during the current fiscal year thirty cartridges per month per man for target practice, instead of twenty per month as now allowed.

By command of Brigadier-General Pope.

E. R. PLATT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The C. O. Fort Ontario, N. Y., will direct Sergt. Philip H. Cassidy and Private Arthur Versen, Batt. I, 2d Artillery, to proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., with a view to taking part in the competitions in rifle practice for places in the Division team to be organized pursuant to G. O. 3, c. a., from Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 107, July 5, D. E.)

The C. O. Fort Brady, Mich., will direct 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Clay; Sergt. Joseph Bailey, Co. B; Private Elmon Handy, Co. I, and Private John W. Jenkins, Co. I, 10th Infantry, to proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., with a view to taking part in the competitions in rifle practice, for places in the Division team, to be organized pursuant to G. O. 3, c. a., from Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 106, July 2, D. E.)

Sergt. William I. Phillips and Private William R. Johnston, of Co. H, 23d Infantry, having been designated by their regimental commander as proper persons to be detailed as members of the Department team to compete at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, Long Island, in the fall of this year, they will proceed from Fort Supply, I. T., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the C. O. of that post (S. O. 131, July 7, D. M.)

The Commanding Gen. Dept. of the South, will direct Capt. Benjamin H. Rogers, 13th Infantry, 2d Lieut. Samuel N. Holmes, same regiment, and Sergt. H. Loyd, Co. C, 13th Infantry, to proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., with a view to taking part in the competitions in rifle practice for places in the Division team to be organized pursuant to G. O. 3, c. a., from these Hdqrs (S. O. 27, July 3, M. D. A.)

The C. O. Fort McHenry, Md., will direct Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay, 2d Artillery; 2d Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, 2d Artillery; Private M. A. Davis, Batt. D, 2d Artillery, and Private John Dyer, Batt. M, 2d Artillery, to proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., with a view to taking part in the competitions in rifle practice for places in the Division team to be organized pursuant to G. O. 3, c. a., from Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 113, July 14, D. E.)

The contest among riflemen of the Department of California for the Department medal will take place at the Presidio July 16, commencing at 8:30 A. M. As directed by G. O. No. 1, c. a., from these Hdqrs., the best shots to the number therein mentioned from Benicia Barracks and posts in the harbor will assemble at the Presidio July 14, reporting on arrival to the C. O. of the post. Capt. Frank G. Smith, 4th Artillery, is appointed range officer, and Capt. George B. Rodney, and 1st Lieut. William Ennis, 4th Artillery, are appointed his assistants (S. O. 75, July 7, M. D. P.)

An officer at Fort Verde, A. T., forwards us the following scores made at matches and competitions at that post. There is an officers' rifle club at the post, and these results have been obtained in shooting with a Springfield military rifle. There is a match shooting every week. The scores at 200 yards are sent so that comparisons can be made between those made there and those published from time to time in the JOURNAL. Match shooting at Fort Verde, A. T.:

JUNE 17, 1879.
Military match, Springfield rifle, six pounds pull, 200 yards, ten shots. Best score 45 out of a possible 50. Capt. W. M. Wallace, 6th Cav., 5 4 5 5 3 5 5 4 4 5.

JULY 1, 1879.
Military match, same conditions, 200 yards, seven shots. Best score 33 out of a possible 35. Capt. W. M. Wallace, 6th Cav., 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3.

COMPETITION MATCH.
Distance 200 yards, thirty shots fired. In a competition to select from the officers and men the best shots at the post to go to the Hdqrs. of the Department to shoot for the Department prize, the three best scores were as follows: Distance 200 yards, thirty shots fired at the same shooting, ten shots at a time, highest possible score 150:

4 5 4 5 4 3 4 3 4 5—41
Lt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cavalry.... 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—43
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—41
3 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 3—41
Lt. P. G. Wood, 12th Infantry..... 4 4 3 4 5 3 4 3 3—37
4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—45
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3—39
Corpl. D. Burke, Co. B, 11th Infantry. 4 4 3 4 5 3 5 5 4—40
5 4 4 5 4 4 5 3 4—42

FORT RENO, IND. T., July 4, 1879.

The following is the result of target shooting at this post to-day:

1st Prize.—Best company team of four men, magnificent silver cup. Distance 500 yards. Won by Co. E, 16th Infantry.

2d Prize.—Best company team of four men, splendid silver cup. Distance 200 yards. Won by Co. H, 4th Cavalry.

3d Prize.—Ten dollars to the soldier making the best indi-

vidua score in team shooting at 500 yards. Won by Sergt. O'Dwyer, Co. E, 16th Infantry.

4th Prize.—Ten dollars to the soldier making the best individual score in team shooting at 200 yards. Won by Private Dutcher, Co. H, 4th Cavalry.

Entries.—Co. E, 16th Infantry; Co. H, 4th Cavalry; Co. I, 16th Infantry; Co. G, 4th Cavalry.

In General Orders 5, Hdqrs. Battalion of Engineers, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., dated June 30, 1879, General H. L. Abbot publishes the result of the target practice of the battalion for the year ending that date. The record (Army system) shows that 11,800 shots were fired, 8,935 of which were hits, 271.39 being the mean distance in yards, and 77.66 the mean per cent. of hits. The order of merit of the four engineer companies is Company C first, B second, E third, and A fourth. In the competition for the battalion prize the list of strings in ten shots at 200 yards was:

Co. A, prizeman, 1st Sergt. Chas. Renaud, 78.2 inches.
Co. B, " 2d Class Private A. Krebs, 77.1 "
Co. C, " 1st Class Private R. Solis, 62.5 "
Co. E, " 1st Class Private J. F. Weber, 106.1 "

Private Solis having been discharged, Private Krebs became the battalion prizeman for the year ending June 30, 1880, and was presented with the silver stadia by the commanding officer in front of the battalion. The order further recapitulates the prizes won by the engineer battalion during the past year, both in individual and team shooting, and presents a most creditable record. Nineteen individual prizes have been won at Creedmoor by the officers and men of the battalion during the past year.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A BISMARCK despatch of July 12 says: Gen. Miles' column was transferred by the steamers *Gen. Sherman* and *Rosebud*, on Thursday, to the north bank of the Missouri, at old Fort Peck. His fighting strength is 600 soldiers and 125 Crow scouts. A short distance above him are four companies of the 7th Infantry at the mouth of the Mussel Shell River. General Miles has forced the Yanktonais and Assinaboines, agency Indians, to the south side of the river. He means to have a field clear of all Indians except hostiles. A letter from the general freight agent of the Illinois Central Railroad says his road had contracted for bringing to the Missouri River three regiments. The quartermaster here is silent on the matter. Forts Buford, Keogh and Custer are almost deserted, Gen. Miles having the bulk of their garrisons with him. A Fort Buford despatch of July 15 says: Gen. Miles' expedition moved north from Fort Peck this morning, at 7 o'clock. A Washington despatch adds that Gen. Miles has one supply depot at Fort Peck, and another has been established on the Mussel Shell River. He is thus well provided for. If any unexpected contingency should arise Gen. Miles could call on Gen. Terry, and be promptly furnished with more men.

A telegram from the Crow Agency, July 8, via Helena, M. T., July 11, says: Crows just in report having followed a stealing party of Sioux to Porcupine Creek, where they overtook and killed the entire party of four. The Sioux claimed to be from Sitting Bull's camp. The Crows say the country is full of small parties of Sioux. In the engagement the Crows lost two killed, and three of their number were wounded. Another account says that the hostiles are not fewer than 800 lodges, with 2,000 warriors. The Crows reported that the Sioux had captured and rifled Belknap Agency, but no murders had been committed.

A Dakota despatch says that the Sioux under Sitting Bull are goaded to desperation by hunger, and that they are massing in large numbers for war. Great uneasiness exists among the settlers, as a number of outrages have already been committed, and it is predicted that one of the most extensive Indian campaigns ever known will soon be inaugurated.

A BISMARCK correspondent of the *Pioneer Press* July 12, says: The garrisons of the Missouri and Yellowstone posts have all gone into summer camp; or, more correctly speaking, have gone to the front on duty. Three companies from Fort Lincoln have been given the pleasant task of protecting the surveying parties and graders of the Northern Pacific extension. All that are left at Lincoln to fight mosquitoes and hold the fort are companies I and L, of the 7th Cavalry, and two companies of the 6th Infantry, commanded by Capt. Hawkins and Sanders. Commanding officer of Co. I is Capt. Nowlan, of English parentage, and of Co. L, Lieut. Wilkeson, now on leave. The Captain of Wilkeson's company is "Mike" Sheridan, of his brother's staff. The garrison of Standing Rock is all at home, with Lieut.-Col. W. P. Catlin in command. At Fort Stevenson there is only a nominal garrison, summer or winter. At Buford there are two companies, 70 men, with Capt. Britton in command in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Huston at St. Paul. At Fort Keogh there are four companies, mustering about 150 men, with Major Gibson at headquarters. Fort Custer is garrisoned with four companies, 100 men, with Capt. Sanderson as commanding officer. The main body of the troops of these posts is summering with Gen. Miles on the north side of the Missouri. Both the senior officers of Custer, Gen. Buell and Col. Brackett, have gone to other posts, out of the department. Gen. Sturgis, of Fort Lincoln, has taken the command of Fort Meade, and Lincoln, during the interregnum, is commanded by Lieut.-Col. Otis, of the 7th Cavalry. Fort Yates (Standing Rock) has recently furnished West Point with an instructor, Capt. Godfrey, who was wounded in the last fight with Chief Joseph.

A despatch from Fort Davis, Texas, of July 15, says: At 6 o'clock this morning Indians attacked the Deutscher ranch, three miles east of here, killed Juan Josea, a herder's wife, and drove off 16 horses. A party of 14 citizens and a detachment of troops are in pursuit. The Indians are going in the direction of the Stanton reservation.

Eight officers of one British regiment, the 24th, who died at Isandula, had paid in the aggregate \$67,500 for their commissions.

PRESENTATION AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—Major-General W. S. Hancock presented medals and rewards Tuesday evening, July 15, 1879, at the dress parade on Governor's Island to Sergeant A. A. Perrine, Privates J. J. Costello and J. Gillespie, Bugler J. Gallagher, of the 1st U. S. Artillery, and Captain W. G. Loring, of the Government steamboat *Atlantic*, and George Miller, an employee of the Quartermaster's Department.

On the 23d of December last, under the orders of Lieut. E. McNeill, 1st Artillery, officer of the day, Capt. Loring, with Privates Costello and Gillespie, and Bugler James Gallagher, assisted by Sergt. A. A. Perrine, rescued the crew of the tug-boat *Edith Beard*, which was stranded on the Buttermilk Channel side of Governor's Island. The rescue was effected in the midst of the stormy weather and at the risk of their lives. Had help not arrived the shipwrecked crew would have perished. Capt. Loring has heretofore rescued several other lives from a watery grave.

The following were the awards:

Capt. Loring, silver medal of the Life Saving Benevolent Association, and \$100.

Sergt. Perrine, Privates Gillespie and Costello, and Bugler Gallagher, \$40 each.

George Miller rescued a man who fell overboard from the steamer *Atlantic* on May 10. Although it was quite dark and in the midst of a strong current, Miller without a moment's hesitation plunged into the stream, and at great risk, with the assistance of a grating which was opportunely thrown from the boat by an officer of the 1st Artillery, Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, succeeded in holding the man up until the steamboat could reach them.

The award to Miller was the silver medal of the Life Saving Association and \$50.

The inscription on the medal was as follows:

Presented by the Life Saving Benevolent Association to G. Miller, for his heroism in springing from a steamboat in motion on a dark evening into the strong current, between New York and Governor's Island, and rescuing from drowning Charles W. King, May 10, 1879.

At the dress parade Major-General Hancock said that he felt proud of commanding such men. He paid a warm compliment to Lieut. McNeill for the courage he had displayed in helping to save the wrecked crew. Many ladies were present.

Among those present were Generals Davis, Simpson, Brown, Perry, Cuyler, Colonels Crittenden, Mitchell, Litchfield, Majors Gardner, J. P. Sanger, Captains Ward, Wharton, Surgeon J. P. Kimball, Captain E. V. Andrus, Lieutenants Hubbell, Slater, McNeill, Colonels Baylor, Bird, Treadwell, Captain Campbell. Among the military visitors present were General Vogdes, of the 1st Artillery; Major Best, of the 1st Artillery; Lieutenants Scriven, 3d Artillery; Van Ness, 1st Artillery; W. H. W. James, 24th Infantry; Feibiger, 23d Infantry; Beach, 3d Cavalry; Russell, 1st Artillery; Griffin, of the Engineers. Two companies of naval apprentices from the ship *Saratoga* witnessed the ceremonies.

The presentation was made by Major-General Hancock at the special request of the "Life Saving Benevolent Association." The above recital furnishes ample evidence that our soldiers can save as well as take life, when there is occasion, and duty and honor require it.

MILITARY INVENTIONS.

THE following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To L. L. G. Rice, of Cambridge, Mass., for a projectile divided longitudinally into sections, and which are so constructed that when they are placed compactly together a conical or equivalent opening is left at the point; also divided longitudinally into sections, which sections are so constructed that when placed compactly together a conical or equivalent opening is left at the point, in combination with a cylindrical cone-pointed bullet.

To N. R. Davis, of Freetown, Mass., for a fire arm. A recess in the face of the hammer permits the rebound of the firing-pin after being driven forward by the lower part of the face.

To H. F. Knapp, of New York, for a marine torpedo. The torpedo is suspended from a float by means of rods which extend beyond the float. When these rods strike an obstruction, as the torpedo netting of a vessel, the torpedo is detached and allowed to sink. When the torpedo reaches the bottom, or has sunk the length of its suspending cord, the stoppage opens the valve of a compressed air chamber, and the torpedo, thus inflated, rises. It is supposed the current will have carried it beyond the netting, and that in rising the percussion mechanism will be exploded against the ship's bottom.

To E. D. Kendal, of New Jersey, for a gun for firing signal cartridges. The firing plunger is drawn back by means of a hooked sliding rod at the side of the arm, the hook of which engages with a pin projecting from the plunger through a slot. Disengagement of these parts is effected by means of a cam-guideway, by which the hook is turned outward as the rod is drawn back.

To L. A. Merriam, of New York, for a breech-loading fire arm. The breech block, hammer, and guard lever are connected by a single pivot or bolt, and the hammer is cocked in the act of opening the breech. A hook on the lower leaf of the mainpring engages with a rear extension on the hammer, and brings the latter to half cock on the release of the trigger after discharging the arm.

To J. C. Hodges and A. A. Hull, of Morristown, Tenn., for a revolving fire arm. The barrel has a shield at the rear which covers the front of the cylinder. The barrel and shield have a longitudinal movement in the frame to permit the insertion and removal of the cylinder, which is a skeleton ring with end disks.

To D. B. Wesson, of Springfield, Mass., for a magazine fire arm. The falling of the hammer moves forward a movable breech block, by which the end of the cartridge is advanced into the chamber of the barrel to seal the joint between the barrel and cylinder.

TRUSTEES of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Bath, N. Y., announce that they cannot admit applicants for admission who, at the time of making application, are inmates of other national homes, or have been inmates of a veterans' home within three months. This is owing to the fact that the Bath home is already overcrowded.

A CABLE dispatch, dated London, July 14, to the *Toronto Globe*, says: "The Canadian team has arrived at Wimbledon, and the shooting began to-day. The weather was dull, the wind uncertain, the light bad, and there was a heavy rain in the evening. The shooting was good. The Alfred Prizes are the only competitions that were finished. Sergt. Pallen won £2, making 31 points out of a possible score of 35."

OUR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

WE have received from Lieut.-Col. Edmund Rice, of the 5th Infantry, the following interesting and valuable scheme of a system of organization and pay for the non-commissioned officers of an infantry regiment. The paper is a timely and important contribution to the subject recently started in the columns of the *JOURNAL*, and we should be glad to hear how it strikes other officers. It will be seen that Col. Rice supposes, in this scheme, that the regiment consists of 12 companies, which is the form of organization approved and desired by a great many officers, particularly with its capability of equal division into three battalions. He correctly holds that we need more and better non-commissioned officers now than ever before, on account of the open order followed in battle, thus throwing more and greater responsibilities on these officers. It seems to us that this position is indisputable; and yet, if indisputable, it shows the necessity of immediately making some change to better the pay and position of non-commissioned officers:

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FOR A REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Sergeant-major.....	1
Quartermaster-sergeant.....	1
	2

Non-Commissioned Staff with the Rank of Duty Sergeant.

Sergeant of clerks at headquarters.....	1
Sergeant instructor of trumpeters.....	1
Sergeant instructor of cooks.....	1
Band sergeants.....	2
Drum-major.....	1
First sergeants (twelve companies).....	12
Duty sergeants (four to each company).....	48
Corporals (eight to each company).....	96

When a vacancy occurs in the grade of sergeant-major or quartermaster-sergeant, it shall be filled by selection from the first sergeant or duty sergeant of the regiment by the regimental commander.

The sergeant of clerks and the drum-major shall be selected by the commanding officer of the regiment from the sergeants of the regiment.

The sergeant instructor of cooks, sergeant instructor of trumpeters and band sergeants shall be selected from the sergeants, corporals or privates of the regiment by the regimental commander. Should there be no men qualified for these grades among the enlisted men of the regiment, then the regimental commander may cause suitable men to be enlisted to fill said grades of sergeant instructor of cooks, sergeant instructor of trumpeters and band sergeants.

The grade of first sergeant shall be filled by selection by the commanding officer of the company, where the vacancy in this grade has occurred, from the sergeants of the regiment.

When a vacancy occurs in the grade of sergeant in any one of the companies, it shall be filled by lineal promotion of the corporal in the regiment—the senior corporal taking the first vacancy, provided that the corporal eligible for promotion shall pass a satisfactory examination before a board to consist of three officers of the regiment, convened by the regimental commander for that purpose. This examination shall be simple and for the purpose of ascertaining the applicant's general information as to his duties, and if he is qualified to fill the grade of sergeant. Should he fail in this examination, he shall then be placed at the foot of the list of corporals of the regiment, or his warrant as corporal shall be revoked, as the board may recommend. Should any corporal fail twice in an examination, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the regiment to revoke his warrant.

All recommendations from company commanders for the appointment of an enlisted man to the grade of corporal shall be sent to the headquarters of the regiment and there placed on file. Whenever a vacancy occurs in that grade, a board of three regimental officers shall be convened, at the post where the soldier is serving, by the regimental commander, and the soldier recommended to fill the grade of corporal shall be examined, and, if found competent, receive his appointment. The examination should not be severe or competitive with others, but the board should examine the soldier as to his character, general information and fitness for the position.

Company commanders shall have authority to "lance" one or more privates, not to exceed two in each company, that have been recommended for the grade of corporal, if the company is serving at a distant station or in the field where a board cannot be convened at once.

Whenever a non-commissioned officer of a regiment is reduced to the grade of private, he shall be assigned by the regimental commander to a different company from that in which he has just served as such non-commissioned officer.

To every additional twenty privates over sixty in the organization of a company add one sergeant and two corporals.

To a cavalry regiment add one saddler sergeant. Whether the regiment is composed of from six, eight, ten or twelve companies, the non-commissioned staff should be the same. A company to be effective should never have less than sixty-five privates as a minimum.

The pay of a corporal should be increased to (first year).....\$17
The pay of a sergeant (first year)..... 22
The pay of a first sergeant (first year)..... 30
The pay of a sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant..... 36
The pay of a private (first year)..... 12
Second year as it is now..... 13
and so on at the same rate of pay he receives by the present pay table.

Promotion by lineal rank in a regiment would raise the standard of the non-commissioned officers of the companies. The companies would have the best non-commissioned officers as first sergeants, as the selection would be from the sergeants of the regiment. One company might have a number of intelligent men who would make good corporals, and another company, not having the right kind of men in it, would be benefited by the promotion and transfer of a corporal from that company.

A sergeant should have command and charge of the clerks at the headquarters of a regiment, and should also have charge of the regimental records. The sergeant-major is wanted for outdoor work and to attend to and verify the many details that are made at all hours of the day and night, and cannot be also attending to the duties of a first class clerk.

The instructor of trumpeters is necessary, as trumpets are universally used by all regiments, and the band sergeants we have now in the light of two principal musicians, but the drum-major in most regiments is a sergeant detailed from some company that is in need of him as a duty sergeant. He is the first sergeant of the band in most regiments. As an instructor of drummers his day has passed away.

The instructor of cooks with the rank of sergeant is absolutely necessary for the economy and health of a regiment. Men in the kitchen could be instructed how to cook for troops in the field or in garrison, and if the regiment is not together, this sergeant should be sent to the different stations of the regiment for the purpose of instructing the company cook.

RICK, 5th Infantry.
FORT KNOX, M. T., June 23, 1879.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1879.

The young gentlemen who are anxiously awaiting the decision of the President in the matter of the civil appointments in the Army, will probably be relieved in a few days. The number of vacancies have been rather over-estimated; and in filling them, too, the cadets of the first-class at West Point need have no fear that a sufficient number of them will not be reserved. Indeed, the law requires this, and the Secretary of War has stated that there was no authority for appointing, now, a greater number than that which the next graduating class would give the maximum number of officers in the Army. We believe that General Sherman's idea was that no appointments should now be made until every regiment in the service had been called upon for recommendations for non-commissioned officers to be examined by boards with a view to their appointment to second-lieutenancies. And this, when we consider the existing law on the subject, would appear to be fair and just.

Strange as it may seem, there are not many of the non-commissioned officers who exert themselves to get an appointment. Whenever they do so, if they are worthy young men, they are always taken by the hand and assisted by their officers, and if they are found to be worthy of appointment, they are as kindly received as are the graduates of the Military Academy. There were only three or four of such appointments recently, but we believe that all who asked for examinations received them, and we have heard of none who were examined who were rejected, although there may have been such cases.

Those only who know Washington life, and who have witnessed the scramble for positions and office under the Government can have any idea of the struggle that is made for these appointments in the Army. It is altogether probable that quite a number of them will be given to the sons or descendants of Army and Navy officers, but as these latter are usually reckoned of no political importance by the wirepullers, they must not be surprised if the greater portion of the appointments are made from those who can bring the most political influence to bear.

It is a great pity that our State military schools cannot have a chance to be represented in the Regular Army. In all of these schools there are young men who display an aptitude and a love for military life, and they have received military education sufficient to give them habits of discipline. They would not come into the Army entirely ignorant of the duties of the soldier and the officer, and they would be far better appointments than are generally made from civil life. And if the appointments over and above those made from West Point and from the Army were made from those young men who should be recommended by the faculties of the State military colleges for examination by board of Army officers, we would make a step in the proper direction. All our experience has shown us that the dissolute son or half-witted nephew of a ward politician may make the poorest and most expensive Army officer in the world. The influences that placed them in the pay of the Government will be careful to keep them where they will not be a burthen to their dear relations. Again, we say, give the State military schools a chance.

A COURT-MARTIAL OF YE OLDEN TIME.

Appropos to General Fry's paper on the Command of the Army, is the history of a General Court-Martial which assembled here almost fifty years since. The persons interested in that court will be well and affectionately remembered by many of the older officers of the Army and Navy, while every one of them has passed into the tomb.

In 1830 there was trouble in the camp of the Commanding General, Macomb. Brevet Colonel Roger Jones was major of the 2d Artillery and adjutant general of the Army, and he had some ideas concerning the command of the Army which he felt quite sure were orthodox, but to which General Macomb took exception. The general had given orders to the adjutant general not to promulgate any orders for which he, as commanding general, was responsible, without first consulting him about them. Colonel Jones contended that not only in matters of routine, but in various other matters, the adjutant general was the staff officer of the Secretary of War and subject to the control only of that functionary.

When the matter of the publication of the Army Register for 1830 came up, there was a difference of opinion between General Macomb and Col. Jones as to the best form of printing this little twenty-five page pamphlet, and Col. Jones carried his point by getting General Eaton, the then Secretary of War, to adopt his form. This made Macomb hopping mad, and he sent for Col. Jones in order to say some moving words to him. They had some sharp conversation in the general's office, and in reply to an intimation from the general that he would arrest the colonel, the latter "did loudly and openly defy him," said General A. Macomb, to adopt that course. This through the following or words of a like import, to wit: "I defy you, sir, to do it; I defy you."

Now, just think of it, those of you old fellows who

recollect that austere but cautious and kind old Adjutant General Jones being tried by a Court-martial, and that, too, for snapping his fingers at General Macomb and defying him! But the register was not the only trouble. Bob Temple and Jack Kennedy, of the artillery, had been relieved from duty at West Point and sent, the one to his company, and the other to report to Gen. Scott at New York, without the commanding general's knowledge. And so the matter culminated in charges against the adjutant general. Old Hickory was President, and he wished to smooth the affair over, and he told General Macomb to say to Col. Jones that if he would make "satisfactory acknowledgments for the aberrations from duty pointed out to him by the charges and specifications," the matter would proceed no further. But the plucky adjutant general readjusted his wig and replied that he was not aware of his having committed any act for which any such acknowledgments should be made. So there was no way of settling the matter than by a trial.

This Court-martial was convened in the month of February, 1830, at Washington. General Atkinson was the president, and Generals McNeil and Amistead, and Colonels House, Lindsay, Croghan, Lawrence, Morgan, Bankhead, Worth and Brooks, and Majors Payne, Mason and Zantlinger were members; with Capt. Armstrong, Judge Advocate. Generals Fenwick and Wool had been detailed but did not appear, and their places were taken by Majors Payne and Mason. The senior officers were colonels with the brevet of brigadier general, and all the members took their seats according to their brevet rank. Bankhead and Zantlinger considered that they were not given their proper positions on the court, as they had been staff officers with a higher brevet rank than the line rank then held by them, etc. The court decided that they could not enter into an examination of these claims, and that the members must take their places as named in the order appointing the court. They complied, but it is said that Colonel Bankhead made his snuff box and his red bandana do double duty that first day of the court. When it became a question of rank with those old fellows they were terribly tenacious of their rights, and the whole party—court, accused, and Judge Advocate—were veterans of the war of 1812.

The charges were, disobedience of orders, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and disrespect to his commanding officer. Colonel Jones said he wanted to have General Scott, Colonel Walbach and Major Kirby summoned as witnesses. Gen. Macomb told Lieut. Samuel Cooper, who was acting adjutant general, to say to Col. Jones that he did not see what those gentlemen knew of the case, and that they could not be ordered to come to Washington unless it could be shown that they knew something of the case. However, they at last got Gen. Scott and Gen. Jesup as witnesses. Both of these witnesses thought they ought to have been made commanding general at the time Macomb was appointed by Mr. John Quincy Adams, and they were probably willing witnesses for Colonel Jones. But it was a short horse—soon curried. There was but little testimony offered, and Colonel Jones was found guilty and sentenced "to be reprimanded in General Orders." General Macomb did not wish to review the case, as he had preferred the charges and ordered the court, so he referred the case to Gen. Eaton for the action of the President. But Gen. Jackson sent them back with the notification that as Colonel Jones was not a general officer he could not interfere, and that although it might be a matter of delicacy with the commanding general he must act in accordance to existing laws in such cases. This Gen. Macomb did by merely publishing an order in the usual style, and dissolving the court without administering any reprimand.

One or two little pieces of evidence given before this court are interesting, as they bear upon the question of the command of the Army, and I will give them. Gen. Macomb being on the stand as witness for the prosecution, said: "I have repeatedly given Col. Jones orders never to publish any orders without my first seeing them or without special instructions from me. I enquired why he had published the Army Register for 1830 without first having submitted it to me. He replied that it was his business to publish the Army Register and not that of the commanding general. I then reminded him how repeatedly I had urged upon him the impropriety of publishing any orders or documents without first submitting them to me. . . . I stated further, that I regretted to see him taking every measure to defeat me in my designs to have the Army Register made out in conformity with the laws organizing the military peace establishment. He replied that he was determined to have his own way, and, therefore, had been to the Secretary of War to obtain his sanction of the form adopted in 1828. I asked him if he had any authority from the Secretary of War, and he exultingly showed me an Army Register of 1828 with this endorsement in the handwriting of the Secretary of War: 'This being the most concise is preferred.' I then asked him why he did not, as in duty bound, show me this before; and at the same time expressed the regret I felt at his having gone without authority from me, or my knowledge, to the Secretary. . . . He replied that he hoped I did not mean to interdict officers from going to the Secretary of War, to which I answered negatively, affirming that our duties were so connected that nothing ought to be done without a perfect understanding between us. I added that I regretted exceedingly the manner in which Colonel Jones had treated me in the general disposition manifested by him to usurp my powers, and that I should be obliged very reluctantly to order his arrest. He replied: 'This is exactly, sir, what I would wish. I defy you, sir, to do it; I defy you.'"

In reply to the question by the Judge Advocate: "For what purpose is the adjutant general the organ of the Government, and for what is he the organ of the commanding general?" General Macomb replied: "The adjutant general is placed under the or-

ders of the major general commanding the Army in conformity with the law fixing the military peace establishment. When I came into command I discovered that there were orders issued to the Army with the words *by order*, but no designation of the authority whose order was referred to. It became a subject of conversation between the adjutant general and myself, in which I insisted that he, being the adjutant general, and attached to the commanding officer of the Army, no orders ought to be issued but by the authority of that officer. Colonel Jones was tenacious in opposition and presented me with his views, both verbally and in writing. I did not agree with him on the subject of his having any independent control or authority; but persisting in them, the subject was referred to General F. B. Porter, the then Secretary of War, and it was by him determined that all orders, regulations and communications to the Army should go forth through the commanding general, to be signed by the adjutant general, under his orders."

General Jesup and General Scott had both performed the duties of adjutant general, and they were called by Colonel Jones to establish the correctness of his views. General Jesup was asked: "Are not a portion of the duties of the adjutant general purely ministerial and derived, of course, from the Secretary of War?" He replied: "A portion of the duties of the adjutant general I consider ministerial. I don't know by what authority he performs them." In reply to a cross question: "Is the adjutant general, in your opinion, necessarily and in virtue of his office, the organ of the Secretary of War, or may not that functionary discharge his duties through any other organ?" he said: "I consider that the Secretary of War may discharge his duties through any official organ he chooses to select. I suppose, however, an express delegation of certain duties to have been made from him to the adjutant general. The grounds of this opinion consist in the fact of his performing certain duties which are essentially those of the Secretary of War himself, and not of any military man; to wit: the publication of the laws, everything relating to commissions, the Army Register, and the duties connected with the militia."

In reply to similar questions, General Scott said: "I can answer that there are a proportion of the duties of the staff officer designated in the question of that description. As for all matters relating to the militia; the publication from time to time of acts of Congress relating to the militia; the preparation and publication of the Army Register, which, I suppose in point of fact as well as of law, to be the executive, signified through the Secretary of War and the adjutant general." In reply to the cross question: "Is the authority of the adjutant general ever independent of that of the general officer upon whose staff he may be serving, except in virtue of some power or powers expressly delegated by higher authority than that of such general officer?" Gen. Scott replied: "There can be no absolute independence on the part of the staff officer, as he may be governed either by previous instructions, or have his acts subsequently corrected on inspection. . . . The staff officer can never set up his own will against the will of his commander in matters of duty properly belonging to the commander."

These are only given to show the general tenor of the evidence brought for the prosecution and the defence in that case, and to show the views entertained by the highest officers in the Service fifty-years since in regard to the duties and prerogatives and the relations existing between the Secretary of War, the commanding general and adjutant general of the Army.

EBBITT.

"THE CODE" IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In a recent number of the JOURNAL, your Washington correspondent, "Ebbitt," intimates that in old times a duel would have been the form chosen of settling a somewhat notorious private quarrel between two distinguished officers, and that though he "would not, perhaps, wish to see the 'code' revived in all its rigor," yet that there are some who "contend that a court of law is not the best place to settle a dispute of this nature."

At no time during the existence of the U. S. Army has it had a larger per centage than it now has of officers whose bravery has been tested in the legitimate discharge of professional duties; and, therefore if the "code" is no longer acknowledged in the Army, it cannot be from any decrease of personal courage. That it is no longer acknowledged is, I believe, a fact—an honorable fact, that speaks volumes for the accession of good sense, law-abiding spirit, and self respect in the Army and throughout the country.

There is no no more characteristic difference between savagism and civilization than is found in the fact that under the former the individual is expected to redress his own real or fancied wrongs—himself being the judge as to the fact and the degree of the wrong—while, under the latter, laws, courts, and disinterested experts are charged with that delicate duty. In any State, community or organization the freer from personal interference and individual revenge is the administration of law, the higher the standard of enlightenment and civilization.

All honor, then, to a distinguished soldier who invokes the interposition of law instead of either staining his soul with the crime of murder or permitting his accuser to rob him of life.

It is idle to prate of "honor" as of an entity to be given or taken away by others—in the long run reputation and character will very closely coincide; and if some one tries to crowd the former below the latter, because of envy or for any other reason, it is but an inapplicable method of correction to kill him or let him kill you. There is surely greater stain to the "honor" of a soldier in disobeying his country's laws, and to the character of a civilized man in committing a murder, than in disregarding an absurd and bloody relic of barbarism whose legitimate effects are to brutalize, and to crown the bully as the ideal "gentleman."

NAVAL GOOD TEMPLARS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your issue of June 28, there is a statement that the first Lodge of Good Templars in the Navy was organized in Sailors' Hall, Brooklyn Navy-yard. This is an error, as there was a Lodge of Good Templars, known as Centennial Lodge, No. 7, organized, under charter from the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World, in April, 1876, on board the U. S. S. *Monocacy*, at Shanghai, China, officers elected and duly installed, and regular meetings held.

A CHARTER MEMBER.

THE LATE GEN. SULLY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Some articles on the death of Gen. Sully bring up reminiscences that I state partly in correction. If I remember aright, Sully was married in Monterey, Cal., in 1850, when a lieutenant and regimental quartermaster 2d Infantry, to Dona Manuela Ximeno. His wife was a daughter to the Dona Augustas De La Guerra y Noriega, spoken of by Gen. Sherman in his "Memoirs," and whose wedding in Santa Barbara to her husband Manuel Ximeno is described by Dana in his "Three Years Before the Mast." Both mother and daughter were beautiful and brilliant women.

Sully's marriage was rather romantic; it was a—what shall I call it, a—well a runnaway. Dona Augustas was *very catolica*; Sully, a Protestant. With many misgivings she gave a partial consent to the ceremony, on which Wm. H. Chevers, Esq.,—late of San Francisco, and son of the late Chaplain Chevers of Fort Monroe—was dispatched to San Francisco and procured a dispensation from Bishop Alemany. Upon Chevers' return Dona Augustas' opposition broke out afresh from some new cause and she refused her permission absolutely. Under these circumstances Sully's friends thought a little finesse admissible. Manuelita was invited to the house of one of Sully's friends, and being called out of the parlor from the side of her escort for a moment by her hostess, they stepped across the hall into the dining-room, and she was there married to Sully by the Post Chaplain, the Rev. Father Ramirez. Those present were the late Gen. H. S. Burton, Capt. E. K. Kane, A. Q. M., Gen. Frederick Steele, then Adjutant 2d Infantry, Sully's clerk, Wm. H. Chevers, Esq., a couple of ladies, officers' wives, and the undersigned.

In a few months Dona Augustas became reconciled to the principals, but never to the seconds (small blame to her). Poor, lovely, unfortunate Manuelita! the eye moistens as I recall your playful witchery!

Mrs. Sully within a year died in child-bed, and the babe, taken by its grandmother, died a few days after. Sully was terribly overcome by it. It prostrated him.

These reminiscences bring up many others. Old Padre Ramirez, if you be alive, may your shadow never be less; if dead, may your halo shine among the brightest! What bonhomie, what good fellowship, what wit, what sparkling Spanish humor, what eloquence in the pulpit, what charity to us poor heretics, what loyalty to your Church!

An anecdote of him. In early times the monthly Panama steamer touched at Monterey. While we were waiting for our Constitution to be accepted by Congress, and they were fighting Nigger and Missouri Compromise instead, late one night a gun from Monterey redoubt announced the arrival of the steamer. Everybody that was anybody in the hamlet rushed to the post-office, where we heard of our acceptance as a State. This was in the store of the late Joseph Boston (peace to his ashes), who with his usual hospitality turned out the wine to drink to the prosperity of the new State. A moment after, somebody asked for the time of night, and half-past twelve was announced. "Oh!" cried Padre Ramirez, "I was to've celebrated the early mass, and here I've broken fast," and away went the good Padre, covered with confusion, amid the shouts of his friends. He halts outside the door, faces about, throws back his cowl, and with his hand raised up to heaven (I see his big, noble face now, in the candle-light), cries out, "*Con todo, Viva La California!*" It was hard to tell whether the responsive hurrahs were more to the sentiment, or to the Padre.

Another joke, on myself. My admiration for the Padre was great, and in a moment of grandeur I promised him a new robe (Dominican). The Padre always walked in the uniform of his Order. I begged one of his old vestments for a pattern, took it to a seamstress, and asked for an estimate of the cloth (the finest of white flannel). The quantity and cost per yard took my breath away. Women didn't sew for nothing at that time in California, and the affair cost me over \$60. Rather steep on a young lieutenant whose pay was \$65, and his mess-bill \$70. I took my revenge in admiring the Padre in his new uniform, and in feeling that I owned that amount in such a fine specimen.

Those were good old days; a little "brash," maybe, measured by modern rules, but, still, good. There was just as much human nature then as now, and "Whiskey 50 cents a drink."

JOHN HAMILTON,
Major and Brevet-Colonel.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

FORT BRADY, Mich., July 1, 1879.

SIR: In your issue of June 28th was a letter from "Volunteer Surgeon," in favor of a re-classification of the assistant-surgeons. Please insert this in reply. "Volunteer Surgeon" assumes that certain medical officers occupy places which belong to others. He bases his opinion upon section 17, act of July 28, 1866, and section 5, act of March 2, 1867. Section 17, act of July 28, 1866, refers exclusively to assistant-surgeons. According to that act an assistant-surgeon could enter the Regular Army with the rank of captain if he had served three years as a volunteer medical officer during the

war. It gives us authority for counting a part of three years' volunteer service, if the full period has not been completed. The act was passed for the benefit of a meritorious class of medical officers. That class included only those who had served three full years as surgeons or assistant-surgeons of volunteers. No others were considered worthy of special reward.

Another law of Congress granted a certain bounty to all enlisted men who had served as such for two years during the war. I served as an enlisted man during the war for twenty-two months, but received no part of the promised bounty. My service lacked one-twelfth of the requisite time. That decision is in accordance with all such laws. Why should the act of July 28, 1866, form a solitary exception to the general rule? There are but three assistant-surgeons now on the active list who have a right to the benefits of that act. Section 5, of the act of March 2, 1867, applies especially to officers of the line. It was not supposed that it would derange the previous classification of the assistant-surgeons; it was not passed to deprive a medical officer of the class rank accorded him on the merit of his examination. How does that act affect officers of the line?

Take this instance: A, who had seen no service during the war, was appointed a second-lieutenant in the line in May, 1867. B, who had served throughout the war, was appointed a second-lieutenant of the same regiment, in June, 1867. Notwithstanding B's volunteer service, A remains above him by virtue of the priority of his regimental commission. The line has many such instances; every regiment has them. In the face of these facts, "Volunteer Surgeon," under the act of March 2, 1867, claims rank above assistant-surgeons whose commissions are older than his own. He gives the following illustration: "Assistant-Surgeon A ranks Captain B; Captain B ranks Assistant-Surgeon C; still, Assistant-Surgeon C ranks Assistant-Surgeon A." This is supposed to show an absurdity in the old classification. It does no such thing. Granting the correctness of the statement, the facts are easily explained and harmonized. C's commission of assistant-surgeon is older than that of A; consequently, C does, and should, rank A, as an assistant-surgeon. By means of a special law in his favor A first became a captain; therefore he ranks C as such, though not as an assistant-surgeon. The rank of first-lieutenant or captain is given to an assistant-surgeon only to assimilate his position so that of other officers, outside of the corps, with whom he is associated. The assistant-surgeon, if that term may be used, is a distinct thing, in no case identical with the lieutenantcy or the captaincy. The assistant-surgeon cannot be merged into the lieutenant or the captain. The assistant-surgeon is the essential controlling fact. To it the lieutenantcy and the captaincy are but adjuncts; valuable in themselves, but far less important. Every medical officer was commissioned not as a lieutenant, not as a captain, but as an assistant-surgeon. As an assistant-surgeon, according to the date of his commission, and not by his captaincy, he holds his place in the corps for promotion. "Volunteer Surgeon" asserts, with great emphasis, that Waters is number one and Bentley number two. The emphasis is the only proof. There is no law by which one assistant-surgeon can be placed above another assistant-surgeon whose commission, as such, is older than his own. This is the Senate's decision, and it will stand every test. "Volunteer Surgeon's" claim was laid before the Senate under the most favorable circumstances. It had every possible support. What was the result? The Senate, after a careful and unprejudiced examination of the case, rejected the new classification as being without warrant of law or justice. When we consider what body it was that rendered this decision, when we remember, further, that several of its members had assisted in framing and passing the very laws under which "Volunteer Surgeon" makes his claim, we are warranted, I think, in concluding that interest and passion have slightly warped his judgment.

Very respectfully yours,

H. M. CRONKITE, Asst.-Surgeon U. S. Army.

GENERAL SERVICE CLERKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have often noticed in your columns complaints from that long-suffering class, general service clerks, as to the scantiness of their pay and allowances, in comparison to the duties they are required to perform, and the salaries paid to civilian clerks in the military branch of the Government. Permit me to say a few words on this subject. The present pay of the class in question is, in my judgment, sufficient at the commencement of their service as such, but what ought to be done is to increase their pay according to length of service, which ought to be, and is, generally, accompanied by increased efficiency. For instance, a general service clerk gets \$60 a month to start with. At the end of five years add 50 per cent. to his pay; this would give him \$90 a month. At the end of ten years continued service in this clerical capacity add an additional 10 per cent., which would give him \$100 a month (or thereabouts). Add 20 per cent. after fifteen years' continuous service and there stop.

Thus, at the end of fifteen years, the military clerk would receive a salary of \$120 per month, not too much under the circumstances. The true principle is to start at the bottom and go up; not to start at the top and come down, as has been the case. A merchant would hardly give his employee of fifteen years' standing the same salary as he did when first employing him. Business principles forbid such a proceeding, and the Government should conduct its affairs on business principles.

But where is an advocate (with power) to be found? Echo answers—"where?"

Respectfully,
ONE OF 'EM.

A RECEPTION was given Wednesday evening at the dwelling of Capt. Jonathan Young, Executive Officer of the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, to Senator Thurman, of Ohio, and his wife, who are now there.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

FOUR Waterloo officers died last year. Any survivors must now be at least 76.

MAJOR-GEN. SCHOFIELD and daughter, and Rear-Admiral Glisson and family were registered at Howland's, Long Branch, last Sunday.

GENS. CRAWFORD, ANSON G. MCCOOK, and Boughton, were at the West End, Long Branch, early in the week, as was also Lieut. Edward E. Wood, 1st Lieutenant 8th Cavalry.

CAPT. WM. B. KENNEDY, 10th Cavalry, and Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., 1st Artillery, were reported at the Ocean House, Long Branch, a few days since.

GOV. HOLLIDAY arrived at Fort Monroe, July 11. He paid a visit to Gen. Getty, and was received with the customary salutes. The Peninsula Guards, of Hampton, and the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues paid a visit to the Richmond Light Artillery Blues in camp here to-day. By invitation the visiting companies joined the battalion at dress parade, the blue and gray mingling. They afterwards enjoyed a hop at the hotel.

GEN. E. W. HINCKES, commandant of the Milwaukee National Home, has been suffering for two months, says the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, from "neuralgia of the stomach, induced by the perforation of that organ by a Minnie ball at the battle of Antietam on the 17th of September, 1862. He is one of four who survived wounds of that nature, and, until recently, has experienced but little trouble from it. But of late he has been subject to spells of pain so excruciating that his existence depended on the use of opium administered by subcutaneous injection. He was prostrated by one of these attacks, severer if possible than the previous ones, but eminent physicians afforded him temporary relief." He will leave for Boston with his family as soon as his condition will permit the journey.

SPEAKING of the experience of the Confederate naval commanders who followed their States in preference to following their country, during the late war, a correspondent of the *Charleston (S. C.) News* says:

A few months ago a Confederate commodore died in Baltimore while occupying the excellent position of crier to a court. This man had commanded fleets. He was a midshipman in the frigate *Prentiss* when she was captured by the British frigate *Leopard*, in 1812. So jealous was he of the rights of American citizens that he bombarded and destroyed the City of Greystown, simply because an American had been wronged, and the authorities of the place refused to do justice by him. His gallant fights from the mouth of the Mississippi to New Madrid and Island No. 10 during the late war are forgotten, and, unused, unhonored, without a stone to record his gallant deeds, the old hero sleeps where disappointment and distinction can no longer weary or humiliate him. Another naval man, who can be seen roaming the streets of Washington any day, always hunting for some politician who will be patient long enough to listen to his tale of woe, disappointment, and want, is the man who, with an old steamboat, at New Orleans, ran down and sunk the 15-gun sloop-of-war *Verona*. The captain of the *Verona* was made an admiral, and poor Kennon, one of the brightest and most gifted men in the country, cannot get sufficient employment to give him food. The South has no ships, and Northern men decline to employ the ex-officers of the *Alabama* and her consorts.

THE Board of Visitors, for 1879, of the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega, say, in their report to Gov. Colquitt:

The military department is under the charge of 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, who is doing efficient service in drilling the cadets. This department very materially aids the general discipline of the college and is becoming as thoroughly organized as the limited means will permit. The United States Government has furnished one hundred and fifty stands of cadet rifles and accoutrements and two pieces of artillery for the use of the college. The salary of Lieut. Garrard is paid by the U. S. Government, but is inadequate to the service he renders the college both as commandant of cadets and adjunct professor in other departments, in which, on account of a lack of a sufficient number of professors he has rendered material and valuable aid, and for which he has received no compensation whatever. The term for which he has been assigned will expire in February next, and we cannot close this report without expressing, in common with the friends of the institution, our high appreciations of his valuable services, and we would regret very much to hear of his removal from this institution for which he has shown so much devotion, and labored so energetically.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY THOMPSON is spoken of as a candidate for Governor in Indiana.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says: "It is understood that the second court-martial relative to the iron-clad *Grosser Kurfuerst* disaster condemned several officers to two years' arrest in a fortress and to be dismissed the service. One officer, however, whom the authorities consider culpable has escaped conviction, and it is therefore possible that the Emperor will order a third trial."

CAPT. FREDERICK GUSTAVUS BURNABY, of the Royal Horse Guards, author of "A Ride to Khiva," was married on the 24th of June to Miss Elizabeth A. F. Hawkins-Whitshed, only child of the late Sir St. Vincent Bentinck Hawkins-Whitshed.

PRINCE LEOPOLD was lately installed as Master of the Masonic Lodge of Antiquity, in London. His great-uncle, the Duke of Sussex, once filled the same position for 34 years, and William III. was initiated into Masonry in this lodge, which was then called St. Paul's. Sir Christopher Wren was its Master for 18 years.

CLARENCE H. CORNING, son of Elisha and nephew of Erasmus Corning, died suddenly last week in Albany, aged 42. He entered the military service in 1861, and soon rose to be a Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers. Later, he was appointed a Lieutenant, and was soon promoted to a Captaincy, in the regular Army. For a short time he acted as United States Disbursing Officer at Albany.

THE Prince of Wales is bent upon having his eldest son receive a military education, and it is probable that the lad will study for a year at Sandhurst before being given a com-

mission in the army. He will go to the infantry at the outset.

GENERAL BURNSIDE received information last week of the death of his sister in Indianapolis.

Mrs. ELIZABETH COLLINS, the relict of the late Brig.-Gen. James Collins, a veteran of the Mexican War, died at Sacramento, last week, at the age of 90 years.

THE Woodruff scientific expedition around the world, abandoned last May, is to be revived under W. S. Clark, formerly president of the Massachusetts-Agricultural Society, who takes the place left by the death of James O. Woodruff, the originator. The \$3,000 paid in advance by each student will cover all expenses. When two hundred subscriptions have been obtained the day of sailing will be announced. Probably the steamship *General Werder* will be secured for the trip.

CAPT. FIELD, the "Captain of the English 20," long an active mover in the Wimbledon gatherings, died there a short time since.

THE Liverpool Rifle Brigade beat the Canadian team, recently, by seven points.

BELLAIR S. SUTTON, of Shelbyville, Ind., has been elected Grand Master of the Masonic Order in his State by the 550 lodges and 30,000 Masons composing it. A reception was recently tendered him in Shelbyville, at which numerous speeches were made, one of the tersest and most interesting being by Captain B. S. Collum, U. S. M. C., who closed with these eloquent words:

If you could witness the scenes which have come under my observation in foreign lands more than once, you would the better see how this bond unites us closer than brothers. Along the shores of the Mediterranean, on the coasts of Syria and Africa, in Egypt and Arabia, along the sands of the Red Sea, in far distant India and Ceylon, where the perfume of the fragrant spices is wafted on every breeze—in Siam, the land of the white elephant, in the Flowery Kingdom, and in progressive Japan, our Order flourishes to-day. All over these countries, wherever Masonry is established, you will find men united in the bonds of strong fraternal love—and they all look forward to a blissful immortality. When the end of the earth comes, may it be said of us all, and of each, that in his life he was actuated by that principle which has been so nobly enunciated, of "malice toward none and charity for all," and that "after life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

THE Western Reserve College Cadets have been brought to a high state of efficiency through the energy and good judgment of Lieut. E. M. Weaver, Jr., 2d Artillery. The Hudson, O., *Enterprise*, in a report of the recent College Commencement exercises, says:

After the meeting of the Alumni the military prize drill occurred. Quite a crowd was present and all decided that both companies did remarkably well. Company A was declared the winner, and will therefore have the honor of bearing the colors during the coming year. Next followed the individual prize drill, in which there were some twenty five contestants. After long efforts on the part of the judges and Lieutenant Weaver, the twenty five were reduced to one, and the happy man was Mr. Albert Cook. Of all exercises of commencement week, nothing is more enjoyable than the drilling of the cadets. This being only the second year since its introduction, it is still a novel and stirring sight to most of the visitors. The boys did unusually well, and the contest between the gun squads was so close that the judges were scarcely able to detect any difference in their proficiency. Credit is due to the officers and cadets for endeavoring to maintain their interest and enthusiasm; and especially to Lieutenant Weaver for his untiring efforts to make the military feature of the college a success. And he may take the universal expression of pleasure as evidence of having attained this end. The Battalion drill was criticised by Major Thompson, U. S. A.; Capt. Kendall, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Jefferson, U. S. A.; Lieut. Rancie, U. S. A.; Lieut. Feibiger, U. S. A.; Major Gyger, U. N. G., and Major W. M. Beebe.

"CAPT. GILLIS, Q. M. D., and wife and Major Ferris, 4th Infantry, and wife," says the *Cheyenne Leader* of July 10, "have been visiting friends at Fort Sanders. They are now on a fishing excursion to the Poudre."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Chicago Tribune*, who has been interviewing Sitting Bull, amongst other interesting things reports that "Rain-in-the-Face took a soldier prisoner, but he was not allowed to live long, as he was killed at a dance that followed the fight. The Indians here all agree in one thing—that the number of Indians killed in the fight was thirty-six; they give their names."

In the suit of Surg. Phillips, U. S. A., for a divorce from his wife, spoken of in the *JOURNAL* of last week, the plaintiff's replication charges his wife with drunkenness and mentions the names of officers and of a hospital steward with whom he charges that she was improperly intimate. He also says that he expects to be placed on the retired list, at a salary of only \$1,800, and that his income beyond his salary is only \$300 per annum. Judge Potter reserved his decision.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by Commander John W. Walker, chairman of the committee on arrangements for the semi-annual State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Erie, the week commencing with July 28th, which gives in detail the arrangements for the encampment. The famous old Indian camp ground, known as Massasauga Point has been secured.

THE survivors of Hood's Texas brigade held a re-union in Palestine on the 9th. The Hon. J. H. Reagan said that the fact of the South being unsuccessful does not argue the Divine curse, because holy writ shows that the loved are chastened. Letters of regret were read from Gens. Hampton, Hancock, Gary, Ord, and J. B. Jones.

JUDGE WALLACE rendered a decision, in the [United States Circuit Court, on Monday, denying a motion for a new trial of the suit brought by James Whalen against Gen. Sheridan for illegally seizing and selling the Killona Plantation when he commanded the Department of the Gulf. This suit was decided in favor of the defendant last winter, and the motion for a new trial was argued in April.

GEN. ROGER A. PAYTON informed us this morning at Saratoga, says the *Troy Press* of the 12th, that while in Tennessee last winter the people predicted to him that yellow fever would be prevalent there this summer, inasmuch as even in the dead of winter there were sporadic cases of the disease "cropping out from under the snow," to use the General's poetic and expressive language.

M. A. COUVREUX, one of the principal engineers in the construction of the Suez Canal, is to have direction of the work of excavating the isthmus route. He estimates the cost at 1,200,000,000 francs, and the time eight years, and like M. De Lesseps, believes in an open cut without locks or tunnels.

PRINCE VICTOR, son of the head of the Bonapartes, is described as "17 years of age, tall, handsome, and straight as a dart, with dark hair and large dark eyes, full lips, and the Napoleonic nose. His features are regular, and his hair trained over his forehead and cropped, but somewhat too short to be quite in the prevailing boyish style. He is very high spirited and rash to a point that gives his friends much anxiety on his account."

GEN. JOE LANE, in a recent speech at Seattle, recalling the ancient days of Oregon, 30 years ago, said:

I was then Governor of a vast territory, but of not many people. At that time there were only nine families on the whole (Puget Sound). My head has been whitened by the frosts of many winters and my form bent by the weight of accumulated years; my voice has grown feeble and weak from the service of three-quarters of a century, and I soon expect to be called upon to answer the final roll-call. I am fully prepared, friends, to obey the summons cheerfully. Two years ago I looked over the old Army Register, and I found there only five of the seventeen American generals who entered the Mexican war surviving. Of the 37 who entered that struggle, 14 were younger than myself. One by one these brave men have answered to the last roll-call. Since I last looked over the register, Pillow has been called away, Cadwalader and Cushing followed, and on the 1st of the present month Shields answered the summons and passed over the dark river, across the valley and shadow of death. During the last few years the roll has been called once in six months, and one by one these gallant men have responded.

MR. COURTLANDT PARKER, of New Jersey, is said to have been offered the mission to Russia, Mr. Stoughton declining to return; but it is not yet known whether Mr. Parker will accept.

AMONG the arrivals in Washington last week were Commander R. D. Evans, the commanding officer of the *Saratoga*, and also Asst. Paymaster J. N. Speel, of that vessel.

SECRETARY THOMPSON returned to Washington on July 12 from Fort Monroe, and brought with him Mrs. Thompson, who spent a week at Hygeia Hotel, with the hope of benefiting her health. There had been no marked improvement in her condition. The Secretary has been contemplating a visit to Indiana, but the fulfillment of it will depend entirely upon the convalescence of Mrs. Thompson.

PAY INSPECTOR J. N. CARPENTER and his family are going to Portsmouth, N. H., for recreation.

GEN. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY is to deliver the address at the dedication of a soldiers' monument in Wolcottville, Conn.

CONGRESS having ordered a small edition of the history of Capt. Hall's second Arctic expedition, a companion volume to the "Narrative of the Polar Expedition," persons desirous of obtaining copies can do so by remitting \$2 to the Chief Clerk of the Government Printing Office.

A MEETING of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee, and of the officers and sailors of the boat force co-operating with it, was held at the Stevens House, New York city, Monday evening, July 14, for the purpose of taking measures relative to the neglected grave of General John A. Rawlins. Capt. B. R. Knapp presided, and stated that the body had been removed from the receiving vault and interred several months ago; but that nothing marked the spot except a plain head-board bearing the name. The Government, he said, had erected an equestrian statue of General Rawlins in Washington, but his grave has been neglected. A committee consisting of Gen. Jos. Grant Wilson, Capt. B. F. Clifford, Commander M. Reed, Col. John W. Marshall and J. A. Joel was appointed to make arrangements for a suitable monument.

LIEUT. FARROW, of the 21st Infantry, writes to the *JOURNAL*: "I am now engaged in scouting duties, and endeavoring to keep the peace between the Indians of this section and the hostile whites. I have command of a company of Umatilla Indian scouts, enlisted by me. They take to soldiering very naturally, and execute the most difficult movements with precision seldom attained by white troops. I will send you at some future time a list of their scores. As marksmen they cannot be beaten. I would like to send one or two of them to Creedmoor."

LIEUT. W. H. W. JAMES, Adjutant 24th Infantry, is visiting New York city, on leave of absence. He is at the Sturtevant House.

CAPT. A. E. WOODSON, 5th Cavalry, Recorder of the Retiring Board, has just returned from a fishing excursion to Barnegat Bay. Col. W. P. C. Freichel, T. C. Miles, and others of the Army and Navy Club, composed the party. Many fish were taken and much enjoyment was experienced. Mrs. Woodson is visiting friends at Belfast, Maine.

COL. W. T. GENTRY, recently promoted Major 9th Infantry, leaves next week to join his regiment at Omaha, Neb.

THE Headquarters of the 5th Cavalry and six companies of that regiment are to change station from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T., to Fort ———, with the Headquarters and three companies of the 3d Cavalry.

SURGEON JOHN MOORE, U. S. A., for several years Attending Surgeon in this city, but lately on duty as Medical Director, Department of Texas, was in New York this week.

COLONEL GORDON, Royal Engineers, British army, was in New York, this week, stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in Philadelphia, Pa., during the past week: Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, U. S. A.; Lieut. N. E. Mason, U. S. N., Lafayette Hotel; Asst. Engineer Robt. Crawford, U. S. N., St. George Hotel; Commodore Pierce Crosby, U. S. N., St. George Hotel; Capt. Charles W. Raymond, Engineer Corps, Continental; 1st Lieut. Chas. E. Kilbourne, 2d Artillery, Girard House.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York city during the past week: General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., Fifth Avenue Hotel; Colonel C. G. McCawley, U. S. Marine Corps, Fifth Avenue Hotel; Rear Admiral Reed Werden, U. S. N., Everett House; Captain A. E. Woodson, 5th Cavalry; 2d Lieut. W. H. W. James, 24th Infantry; Col. R. I. Dodge, 23d U. S. Infantry; Capt. W. McK. Dunn, A. D. C., St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE Duke of Argyll, accompanied by his two daughters, Lady Elizabeth and Lady Mary E. Campbell, sailed for home in the *Scythia*, at 2.30 P. M., on Wednesday.

AN Omaha despatch, of July 16, says: "The advance guard of the Missouri River Survey passed down last night, having left Sioux City on June 7. The remainder reached Sioux City to-day. The entire party consists of about 80 men, under the charge of Major Suter, U. S. A., and Captain D. Wellman. The object of the survey is to make a general map of the river."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*, of July 3, writes an exceedingly interesting account of the visit of Gen. Grant in Hong Kong. In describing the dinner, he says: "It having occupied a long time, it was suggested that we should abandon the remaining 46 courses." The whole letter is well worth perusal.

LIEUT. E. J. CHAPIN, 4th Artillery, is the only officer registered at the War Department for the week ending July 15.

ARRIVALS at the Ebbitt House for the week ending July 16: Army—Col. D. P. Hancock, Gen. H. G. Wright, Lieut. E. S. Chapin. Navy—Ensign A. A. Michelson, Chief Constructor J. W. Esby, Master C. R. Miles and wife, Lieut. J. W. Carlin, Engineer G. S. Gates, Mrs. G. B. White, child and maid.

COL. ALEXANDER MCWHORTER CUMMINGS, formerly Mayor of Princeton, died there, Wednesday, aged 77 years. He commanded the First New Jersey Cavalry during the civil war.

THE Western Geological and Topographical Survey, under the direction of Clarence King, will leave at an early day for the field of its operations.

THERE are now living only four lineal descendants of Anthony Wayne. Major Wm. Wayne, the great grandson, occupies the homestead, Waynesborough, in the county of Chester, Pa.

THE *Henry Smith* carried a goodly part to the Stony Point celebration on Wednesday. The garrison band from David's Island was also on board and played lively airs. Among those on board were Major Gen. Hancock, Bvt. Major Gen. Crittenden and Vodge, Captain Wharton and Lieut. Ward, of Gen. Hancock's staff; Major A. B. Gardner, Judge Advocate of the Division; Major Sanger, commandant of Fort Columbus; Capt. Ward, 1st Art.; Col. Bird, Post Q. M.; Dr. Kimball, Post Surgeon; Lieut. Griffin, of the Engineer Corps, and Lieuts. Van Ness, March, Macneil and Stuker.

CONGRESSMAN ANSON J. MCCOOK has appointed as a West Point cadet from his district Alaric C. Morgan, the son of Police Court Clerk Richard Morgan and a nephew of Police Justice Morgan.

THE annual commencement exercises of the Chegaray Institute, which has been so long and so favorably known to the families of Army and Navy officers, proved this year an occasion of great interest and enjoyment, as usual, to all who had the good fortune to attend. We take pleasure in copying from a Philadelphia journal the following portions of a very appreciative and judicious notice of the event:

The spacious parlors of Chegaray Institute, 1337 and 1339 Spruce street, presided over by Madame D'Hervilly, niece of Madame Chegaray, so well and favorably known in our best New York educational circles, were filled with the elite of Philadelphia—friends and patrons of the Institute—assembled to witness the commencement exercises. The audience was ushered into one of the well-ventilated school rooms on the second floor, at the further end of which an impromptu stage had been erected, and the young ladies, both day and boarding scholars of the Institute, had previously taken position in front of the stage, their beautiful evening toilettes blending with the decorations of the stage, forming a truly charming proscenium.

The extremely interesting and creditable exercises consisted of a French dialogue, Latin recitations, original essays, the light plays "Who is to Inherit?" and "A Slight Mistake," the presentation of elegant books for prizes, which were given with bountiful hand, the giving of the medal to five graduates, and the valedictory address. Then followed social converse, with music and dancing.

During these hours of social intercourse the observer could readily perceive the result of Madame d'Hervilly's system of education, the conversation disclosing well-stored minds, and the charming manners leaving little doubt in a prophecy that the budding womanhood before him was destined at no distant future to rank among the leaders of our best society, accomplished in everything lovely in woman. Naught remains to be said, save that all present were delighted with the entertainment, and withdrew after wishing their genial and accomplished hostess health and ability to continue the good work in which she has labored for so many years for the advancement of society.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'der-in-Chief.*

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

JOHN W. HOGS, *Chief Clerk.*

DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*

STEPHAN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Richard L. Law.
NAVIGATION—Commodore William D. Whiting.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English.
ORDNANCE—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Med. Director J. Winthrop Taylor.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. General Geo. F. Cutler.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.
PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Edw. T. Nichols.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Adm'l J. R. M. Mullany.
NAVAL ACADEMY—

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore E. R. Colbourn, Mare Island.
Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D. C.
Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.
Commodore Pierce Crosby, League Island, Penn.
Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
Commodore Thomas Pattison, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Portsmouth* arrived at Boston July 12.

The *Powhatan* arrived at Portland, Maine, July 11.

The *Trenton* sailed from Antwerp on July 15 for the Baltic.

The *Vandalia* sailed from New London for Newport on July 16.

The *Saratoga*, Commander Evans, went to Stony Point to participate in the Centennial on July 16.

The *Constitution* reached Portland, July 15, from Halifax, by way of Mt. Desert.

PASSED ASST. ENG. G. W. BAIRD has rejoined the *Vandalia* after a month's leave of absence to his old home out West.

THE *Tallapoosa* leaves Washington the latter part of this week for a trip to the Navy-yards on the coast as far as Portsmouth, N. H., including New London and Newport.

THE *Speedwell* has arrived at Provincetown, Mass., from Washington, and will make that port her headquarters while working under the direction of Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution.

A DESPATCH from Newburg, of July 15, says that the *Minnesota*, which has been there several days, will return to Newburg after taking part in the exercises at Stony Point, for a stay of four or five days, and that many boys have enlisted.

THE board for the examination of candidates for assistant paymaster re-convenes at the Washington Navy-yard on July 22. As before announced in the JOURNAL, this examination is not competitive, and the reporting of a candidate as qualified for the position gives no assurance of an appointment.

COMMODORE R. L. LAW returned to Washington last week from a visit, on public duty, to Chester and League Island, of several days. During his absence, Commander Geo. C. Remey, assistant in the bureau, acted as chief, by appointment of the President.

ASST. PAYMASTER HENRY R. SMITH, on detachment from the *Despatch*, will proceed to his home in Bangor, Maine, and prepare his accounts for settlement.

WORK on the *Yantic*, at the Washington Navy-yard, is progressing rapidly, and she will soon be ready to go off the ways.

THE *Lancaster*, *Brooklyn*, *Canandaigua*, *Iroquois*, *Juniata* and *Despatch* will keep the Navy-yard mechanics going, and consume much of the construction appropriations for the present fiscal year.

COMMANDER H. L. HOWISON has been ordered to visit the several steel works at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Ohio, Troy, N. Y., Boston and Nashua, N. H., and carry out instructions from Bureau of Ordnance. On the completion of this duty he will return to Washington and resume his regular duties.

THE *Wachusett* returned to Vicksburg July 8 from Lake Providence. The condition of the river rendered it impracticable for her at present to carry out her instructions to go to St. Louis. She has therefore been ordered to drop down to New Orleans and await a rise in the river, or such further orders as it may be advisable to give her.

LIEUT. S. M. ACKLEY, assistant in Coast and Geodetic Survey, commanding schooner *Engre*, reports that, on July 10, he passed, when about ten miles south of Barnegat light-house, a vessel, apparently a bark, sunk in ten fathoms of water, her foremast standing, the main and mizzen masts broken off at the water's edge. The wreck is supposed to be a vessel recently sunk by collision with the steamer *City of New York*. It lies directly in the track of vessels running up or down the coast.

THE announcement that the Court of Inquiry on the *Constitution* had found no blame attaching to anyone must be premature. Diligent inquiry fails to discover that any announcement of the finding of the Court had been made by the Secretary of the Navy; and it is not to be presumed that any member of the Court has communicated to any one the result of the findings.

CAPT. W. T. TRUXTON, who recently was stricken down in his office at Norfolk by a severe attack of vertigo, is gradually recovering. Much anxiety was felt for awhile in regard to him. The Captain is of full habit, and should seek a Northern climate. The hot sun of Norfolk is not conducive to the health of persons of his temperament, and there is no place where his force is more felt than at the Yard.

THE cadet engineers of Annapolis, Lieut.-Commander Folger in charge, arrived in Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 14, by special train. "They are taking in the Wyoming Valley," says a despatch of that date, "on their three months' excursion tour. To-morrow they will visit the Lehigh Valley Coal

Mines and the Hazard Wire Rope Works. In the afternoon they return to Perth Amboy, where they will take the ships *Mayflower* and *Standish* at half-past eight o'clock and continue their excursion, going up the Hudson River. There are about sixty in the party, and a number of ladies. A ball in honor of the cadets is in progress at the Wyoming Valley House this evening, given by the citizens."

THERE seems to be a scarcity of men ambitious to enter the Marine Corps as high privates. Extensive and frequent advertising at New York and elsewhere fails to fill up the ranks. Is it that the qualifications for enlistment are beyond the reach of the unemployed, who are groaning for something to do, or are they afraid to contract for a term of five years? The prospect of promotion to the position of an officer would undoubtedly bring forward more able-bodied, intelligent young men than would fill a complement of five times the fixed number of the Corps.

In a telegram from Port Eads Capt. J. B. Eads says: "The greatest depth and width of channel required by the Jetty act at the mouth and also at the head of South Pass has been secured, and that fact was this day certified to the Secretary of War by Capt. M. R. Brown, of the United States Engineers, inspector of the work. This virtually completes the work at the mouth of the Mississippi. The Jetty channel is over 30 feet deep, and a good, navigable channel of 26 feet, measured at the lowest stage of the river, exists at the head of the Passes."

It is not believed that a successor to the late Commodore Parker, as Superintendent of the Academy, will be announced much before the commencement of the next Academic term. The names of several prominent officers have been mentioned in connection with the superintendency, among them Vice-Admiral Rowan, Rear-Admiral Le Roy, Commodore Stevens, Commodore Fairfax, Commodore Jeffers and Commodore Whiting. As the two last named have but recently entered upon a four years' term as chiefs of important bureaus, it is not at all probable that either desires a change.

A BOARD of Naval Constructors, composed of Edward Hart, Philip Hichborn and W. S. Mintony, have been ordered to make an examination of the *Despatch*, which recently arrived at Washington from the Mediterranean, and report upon her condition so far as pertains to her hull. It is supposed that the *Despatch* in that respect is in fair condition. It is her boilers that need doctoring, so much so as to require their removal and the substitution of new ones. By the skill and attention of her engineers they were made to serve until she reached the United States, but are useless for further service to any extent.

It is a notable fact that at this time the Navy-yard at Norfolk is deserted by our men-of-war—in commission—a thing of rare occurrence. Were it not for the presence of the magnificent specimen of naval architecture, the *Franklin*, no attractions would be held out to the visitor. The *Galena* is gradually reaching completion, and has just received her machinery from Washington, and it will be put in place as early as possible. The North Atlantic Squadron expects to rendezvous at Hampton Roads and Norfolk in October, and the sight of it will gratify the people of that vicinity who take so much interest in all that concerns the Navy. The yard mechanics are now busy in renovating the commandant's house at Norfolk, lately taken possession of by Commodore A. K. Hughes. That officer's family will not join him until October.

ACTING JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL WM. B. REMEY left Washington July 11 for New York, for the purpose of visiting the prison cells at that station, and examining into their condition, and that of the prisoners confined. He will be absent four or five days. There is great need of a general Naval prison, such as the Military prison, where persons in the Army sentenced to confinement are lodged. The cells now used in the yard and barracks are discreditable, being inconducive and usually badly ventilated. Confinement is sufficient punishment, without undermining the health and burdening the prisoners with discomforts. If there were proper facilities, naval prisoners could be usefully employed, and while they benefited the Government, they would be more contented and learn useful trades. It has been too much the practice to send men who are guilty of military offences only, to penitentiaries, which blasts them for life, and brands them as thieves and murderers. We are glad to say, however, that there has been a marked improvement recently in this respect. Imprisonment in a penitentiary and in a military prison are two different things, and an offence which should send a seaman to the one should not send him to the other.

THE *Michigan*, at Erie, is now ready to proceed on her summer cruise, and will in a few days receive orders. It is understood she will be open for the enlistment of boys for the training service at the several Lake ports which she may visit. Should the *Wachusett* not succeed in getting up the Mississippi to St. Louis or Cairo, it will be quite a disappointment to many in the Western States who have been looking forward to her arrival. The Navy Department has been overwhelmed with applications from boys, made directly or through their parents or friends, for enlistment, and if they should be disappointed in the opportunity by the non-arrival of the *Wachusett*, some of them may be able to avail themselves of the presence of the *Michigan* at a not very distant port from them. The failure of the *Wachusett* has been attributed, not so much to the want of sufficient depth of water, as to bad pilotage. She lost much valuable time by grounding, which could have been avoided by skillful pilotage, and in losing time she lost depth of water by the falling of the river. The pilot employed was well endorsed by parties who were supposed to know his merits, and was sent down from St. Louis to meet the *Wachusett* at New Orleans. It turned out that he was not sufficiently familiar with the channel to direct a vessel of the draft and dimensions of the *Wachusett*, and thus her object was, for the present, at least, thwarted. Her failure was not so much in the conception of her cruise, as in its execution.

A PRESS despatch from Washington says in regard to the *Wachusett's* return to New Orleans: She will there secure boys, remaining there as long as the health on the Gulf may permit. The sailors of the American Navy are now largely of foreign materials. Under the system of training American boys for that life, the whole personnel of enlisted men is being rapidly changed and enlarged. Among the vessels called training ships now engaged in that work is the *Portsmouth*, which is on a cruise on the Northeastern coast engaged in enlistment, and the *Saratoga*, which in a few days will also go up the New England coast, stopping at places not visited by the *Portsmouth*. In the fall she will go southward, visiting Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, and Mobile, to secure Southern boys. The *Constitution*, as soon as she can be put in readiness, will be added to the fleet of training ships. The *Michigan*, which is on the lakes, has also been ordered on this service. She will visit Chicago and the other principal ports in that region. In October next it is proposed to have an exhibition exercise in Hampton Roads of as many of the training ships as possible. After this, the boys who are being prepared for man-of-war duties will be transferred to the receiving ship *Minnesota*, at New York, and from there drafted

to the different ships of the Navy. The places of the boys so transferred will be filled by enlistment to the complement allowed under an act of the last session of Congress which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to enlist annually 750 boys.

AN Annapolis despatch of the 15th to the N. Y. *Herald* says: The question of the ability of legal process to reach officers in the Naval Academy for the payment of their debts was decided to-day in the Court of Appeals here in the suit for debt of Professor Barnard Maurice v. Rear-Admiral Worden, for music lessons alleged to have been given in the Admiral's family. The defendant, Worden, pleaded not indebted, non assumpsit and limitations. Issue was taken to the first and second pleas, and to the plea of limitations the plaintiff rejoined. First the plaintiff claimed that at the time of the cause of action accruing to him against said defendant the said defendant was absent out of the State—that is in the territory ceded to the United States of America—he being superintendent of the Naval Academy, and that this action was commenced within three years after the presence of said defendant within this State and out of the aforementioned ceded territory; second, that after the contraction of the said debt on the part of said defendant, whereby the said cause of action accrued to said plaintiff, and within three years thereafter the said defendant absented himself from the State, whereby the said plaintiff was at an uncertainty of finding out said defendant or his effects—that is, he was at sea in the United States; nor did the said defendant, at the time of so leaving the State, leave effects sufficient and known for the payment of his just debts in the hands of any person who assumed the payment thereof to his creditors, and this action was brought within three years after defendant's return to this State; nor had the defendant been in this State for three years in all after the aforesaid cause of action accrued to the said plaintiff, at the time this suit was commenced. The demurrer of defendant was sustained by the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county, and the plaintiff appealed. The court decides that the right to serve a civil process in the Naval Academy is especially reserved by Maryland. The replication also claims that every absence of the defendant from the State ought to be added together and deducted from the three years' time allowed for the creditor to bring his suit. The Court of Appeals thinks otherwise and affirms the ruling of the Anne Arundel County Court in favor of Admiral Worden.

RECENT despatches from Commander L. A. Beardalee, commanding the *Jamestown*, at Sitka, report everything quiet in that quarter. The Captain is of opinion that it was a very judicious step to send a vessel of war to Sitka. Although no outbreak had occurred, he is of the opinion that the presence of a naval force alone prevented it. There are some discordant elements about Sitka, and it would require very little to arouse a spirit of rapine and murder. The presence of the *Jamestown* gives a feeling of security to the unprotected people there, and by a little judicious management it is believed the Indians can be entirely reconciled, and that when the *Jamestown* leaves no trouble need be apprehended. At Tuesday's cabinet meeting, Secretary Thompson read a letter of Commander Beardalee, dated at Sitka, June 23. It said:

The condition of affairs here is such that the department has done wisely in sending a vessel to protect the settlement. I am satisfied that both the local Indians and the Tchilcats have friendly feelings toward the whites, and that there is no danger of any premeditated attack upon the settlement. The whites furnish to the Indians a market for their furs, fish, etc., and supply them with many needed articles. Many of the Indians, both men and women, "dress up" on Sunday, and cheap dry goods are in demand. The two settlements have existed in juxtaposition for many years, and it is exceedingly creditable to both that, with no law to govern them, they have both so governed themselves that outrages and disorder are uncommon. There is, however, a terrible danger to which the whites are exposed, and it is far from an imaginary one. When intoxicated with the vile "hooch-enoo," like all drunken men, the Indians are liable to commit outrages which the whites are powerless to prevent, and to recent which would draw upon them the vengeance of the entire family to which the culprit belongs. It is my belief that in February last this settlement narrowly escaped a massacre. That it did escape is due greatly to the influence of certain friendly Indians of superior intelligence. I do not think that there is any danger while a vessel of war is here, and I hope to be able to so influence the Indians that after we shall have left they will preserve peace. I have instructed them, at a "pow-wow," that they, too, belonged to the United States, and that should strange Indians attack them, we and the whites would assist them; and that another outbreak would probably occasion the Government to send gun-boat steamers, of which they are in great fear, to exterminate them. One result of this course has been that a leader, one of Catiain's tribe, has, before taking a journey, applied to the Collector for a certificate that he is a Sitka-American Indian. I have had occasion three times to exercise the discretionary power given me by the department. The first was upon the request of the Collector to furnish assistance to prevent smuggling of liquor, which letter, together with my answer and report of proceedings, will go in a separate document. Second, I have enlisted as first-class boys to perform duty as policemen the three Indians who did so much to save the whites in February last. These are Anashoots, Dick, and Shurhoff. The two former are connected with Tchilcats and Kalahoes tribes, and Shurhoff is a good interpreter, and all are very influential. Their duty is to preserve order and impress upon the Indians the advantages of good behavior, and to make such arrests and citations as I may deem necessary. I do not wish to bring any of our men into unfriendly contact, unless an emergency arises. A small guard might be over-come, and the effect would be demoralizing.

The report goes on to instance cases in which the services of the Indians have proved useful. On the 18th of June an expedition, under command of Ensigns Usher and Gillmore, left Sitka in the tug *Rosa* in search of the mail steamer *California*, then nine days overdue, and in regard to whose safety great anxiety was felt. Great difficulty was found in entering the harbor, on account of incorrect sailing directions and charts. This Commodore Boardlee proposes to remedy by building beacons, placing buoys, etc. The weather is reported to have been good, and the ship's company healthy and contented. There is stated to be considerable sickness among the Russians and Indians and no resident practitioner. Such assistance as was available was rendered by the ship's medical officer. The *Jamestown* lies moored in a position to command the Indian village with her battery.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1879.

General Order No. 245.

Paymasters' Yeomen will not, hereafter, be required to sign the "Shipping Articles." They will be appointed by the Paymaster, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, and will be entered on the ship's books upon taking the oath of allegiance and signing an agreement to serve faithfully for the cruise; to be amenable to the laws, regulations, and discipline of the service and of the ship, and to be discharged, in case of misbehavior, in any port, foreign or domestic, without claim for passage money, on the approval of the Commanding Officer.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

[UNIFORM CIRCULAR.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1879.

Paymasters' Yeomen will wear single-breasted sack coats, with a row of five medium-size Navy buttons on the right breast, as prescribed for Master-at-Arms, Machinists, and Apothecaries. For muster, these sack coats will be made of Navy blue cloth, and for working suits they will be made of Navy blue flannel. They will be allowed to wear white cotton or linen shirts (in

place of duck frocks with turn-over collars) and uniform vests, with six small size Navy buttons, and plain blue cloth caps, with visors.
R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JULY 17.—Captain F. H. Baker, to hold himself in readiness to command the Constitution.

DETACHED.

JULY 15.—Lieutenant J. H. C. Coffin, from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Master Edward M. Hughes, from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, and ordered to proceed home, with permission to return via Europe.

Ensign Wm. F. Halsey from the Palos, Asiatic Station, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.

Ensign A. M. Knight, from the Quinnebang, European Station, with permission to return home, and granted leave of absence for six months from date of detachment.

Civil Engineer Harry S. Craven, from special duty at Chester, Pa., and ordered to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

JULY 16.—Cadet Midshipman Edward H. Tillman, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Clark, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, for two weeks from the July 18.

To Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. White, attached to the training ship Minnesota, for the month of August.

To Lieutenant Newton E. Mason, attached to the receiving ship St. Louis, during the month of August.

To Lieutenant William Little, attached to the training ship Minnesota, during the month of August.

To Lieutenant S. F. Clarkson, attached to the receiving ship Colorado for one month from July 21.

To Lieutenant A. B. H. Lillie, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from July 21.

To Paymaster C. P. Thompson, attached to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, during the month of August.

To Chief Engineer Philip Inch, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from July 23.

To Chief Engineer H. H. Stewart, attached to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., for twenty-five days from July 23.

To Medical Director S. F. Cones, attached to the Naval Hospital, New York, for two weeks from July 17.

To Surgeon G. S. Beardslee, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, during the month of August.

To Chaplain Wm. H. Stewart, attached to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for thirty days from August 2.

To Assistant Paymaster C. M. Ray, attached to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for one month from August 4.

To Chief Engineer Wm. S. Smith for one month from July 22.

To Passed Assistant Paymaster Louis A. Yorke, attached to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., during the month of August.

To Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Moore, attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering for thirty-one days from July 16.

To Passed Assistant Paymaster George A. Deering for thirty days, upon the arrival of the Tallapoosa at Portsmouth, N. H.

To Chaplain E. K. Rawson, attached to the training ship Minnesota, for one month from July 18.

To Chaplain Geo. A. Crawford, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, during the month of August.

To Passed Assistant Engineer A. Kirby, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from July 25.

To Assistant Engineer J. A. Henderson, attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering for thirty-one days from July 14.

PROMOTED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert A. Marmion to be a Surgeon in the Navy from June 3, 1879.

Passed Assistant Engineer Alfred Adamson to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from May 19, 1879.

APPOINTED.

Charles W. Rush and Henry T. Percy to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy from June 30, 1879.

TRANSFERRED.

John C. Burleigh and Francis V. Greene having been recommended by the Board of Examiners, under the act of February 15, 1879, have been transferred from the Volunteer Navy to the Regular Navy as Passed Assistant Surgeons on the retired list from June 30, 1879.

Jeremiah J. Page, John D. Smith and Isaiah Dewling having been recommended by the Board of Examiners, under the act of February 15, 1879, have been transferred from the Volunteer Navy to the Regular Navy as Assistant Surgeons on the retired list from June 30, 1879.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending July 16, 1879:

Remy Stagnetto, steerage steward, May 14, U. S. S. Alliance, at Algiers.

MARINE CORPS.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Second Lieutenant George T. Bates for twenty days from July 12.

THE *Marion*, says the Portsmouth, N. H., *Gazette*, is likely to stay at the Navy-yard at that point, for several weeks, as she requires a new cylinder head. A large number of the crew of the *Marion* were served with money on Monday, and were given twenty hours' liberty. Fleet Engineer David B. McComb, attached to the flagship *Poucatan*, paid an official visit to the *Marion* on Monday, to examine the boilers and machinery.

THE French iron-clad frigate *La Gallissoniere*, accompanied by the corvette *La Bourdonnais*, Capt. Mayet, arrived at Newport July 10, 9 A. M. At 12 o'clock she saluted Fort Adams and responses were made from the fort and the Torpedo Station. During the week following, visits of courtesies were exchanged by the French and American officers. On the 12th, Admiral Peyron visited the Torpedo Station, and 11 torpedoes were exploded in his honor. In the evening, Minister Outrey gave a dinner at which the French officers and many of our own were present. On Tuesday, Admiral Peyron gave a grand ball on the flagship.

THE MINNESOTA'S TRIP.—Describing the *Minnesota's* visit last week to Poughkeepsie, the *Eagle*, of that city, says: All day yesterday the *Minnesota's* decks were thronged with visitors, many having come from points north, and back in the country to inspect the big frigate. There was no lack of courtesy and attention on the part of the officers, which made it very pleasant for all who went on board. The officers' quarters off the ward room were closely inspected and admired. All the Government allows an officer in his sleeping apartment, which is a small room about 6½ feet long by 3½ feet wide, is a bed, a washstand and a mirror, but the officers improve on that at their own expense. Paymaster Pritchard, for instance, has spent nearly \$200 in fitting up his room. The ceiling is handsomely frescoed, there is a handsome carpet on the floor, he has a shelf filled with books which he calls his library, and he has a toilet stand filled with the necessary toilet articles, and bordered by handsome pictures, photographs of friends, the most of them handsome young ladies, &c. All these are considered luxuries on shipboard.

On the main deck of the frigate forward of the bridge is a canvas enclosure, where applicants for enlistment are examined, but before they enter it they are sent aloft over the mast head accompanied by an experienced sailor, to test their heads to see if they grow dizzy, the seaman follows close behind to catch the novice if he falls. One went up the rigging yesterday like a cat and beat the seaman half way to the mast head, and the new recruit would have gone to the main truck if they hadn't stopped him. The oldest looking tar among the crew is a sailor 69 years of age. His hair is as gray as a badger, and he has a handsome face, nearly the size of the full moon. Chief Executive officer White, in speaking of him, says, "he is as honest as the day is long." He enlisted in 1861, at the breaking out of the war, and was in the blockade off Charleston harbor. He was afterwards transferred to the yacht *America*, which was purchased by the Government, and was in her nine years, going to Europe with her twice, and he has been once around the world. He is the picture of "an old salt," and knows everything about a ship. They have also a few colored recruits on board, who were shipped at Port Royal. At first there was some feeling against them by the rest of the crew, but Capt. Luce would allow no improper interference with them, and now the colored sailors are respected "without regard to race or color or previous condition of servitude."

While at anchor some portions of the crew are kept at work cleaning ship inside and out, the outsiders painting or scrubbing paint. Once in a while one of them becomes anxious to fall overboard, and does accidentally, (?) when five or six are ready to jump in after him, and in this way they steal a little recreation. The band on board was shipped in New York, and all the members were enlisted into the service. It is not quite a Gilmore's band, but they play well, and will of course improve by constant practice. The mail man on shipboard is a great institution, and his coming is watched for when in port with the greatest interest, whether he brings tidings good or bad. The chief-engineer of the ship is a great big pleasant-faced man, and his company is eagerly sought after by the other officers, who admire him for his genial qualities and manly bearing. There is a little waif on board; a colored lad eight or ten years of age. He was found on Twenty-third street dock, New York. He has no father or mother, and told his story, and asked to be taken on board. His request was granted, and a uniform put on him, and he is now happy and a pet. Early yesterday morning all the boys were given permission to jump into the river, and they sprang from the shrouds and rigging in platoons, and had a lively time of it.

Our figures yesterday named about 2,000 visitors the first day. It should have read 3,000, and there were all of 3,000 who went on board yesterday, making 6,000 people who have visited the frigate in two days. Recruiting has not resulted as favorably as was expected. Thus far only five Poughkeepsie boys have donned the uniform, as follows: John Brown, Francis I. Stof, Philip Wenz, Thomas Farrell and Elmer E. Babcock. This morning at six o'clock the frigate will start for Newburgh, and remain a day or two, when she will go to Stony Point to participate in the Centennial celebration on the 16th. Poughkeepsie regrets her going, and will always remember with pleasure her gallant commander, Capt. Luce, and all the gentlemanly and polite officers under him—good fellows, all of them.

THE *Detroit Post and Tribune*, of July 2, in the course of an intelligent review of the facts and lessons of the naval combat off Iquique, says: "We suspected that the report of the British admiral concerning the recent naval action, at Iquique, Peru, between the Chilean wooden steamers *Esmeralda* and *Covadonga* and the Peruvian ironclads *Huascar* and *Independencia*, was not altogether unprejudiced. The British admiral spoke of the affair slightly, and gave only the fact that one of the Chilean wooden vessels was sunk, and the other escaped while the Peruvian ironclad *Independencia* was wrecked by running on a rock. The last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL contains the official report of the Peruvian commanders—the victors—and this report shows that the fight was very important in many particulars. . . . If two British built and armed ironclads were fought for four hours at close quarters by two miserable little wooden gunboats, of far inferior force, and one of these at last is only conquered by ramming (and the ram could not be used if the wooden boats had possessed more speed), and each ironclad reports the loss of gallant officers and men killed by the small-arms fire of their despised adversaries, it is clear that ironclads are not anywhere near so formidable as they have been supposed to be. These are facts which the British admiral, of course, did not mention nor comment upon."

It is said that M. De Lesseps intends asking Gen. Grant to accept the Presidency of the Panama Canal Company.

On board the United States man-of-war *Alaska* there is a bear cub which was obtained at Sitka by an ensign, and which is the pet of the ship. It is a very playful and sociable animal, climbs to the main-top when so minded, and roves in freedom throughout every part of the ship. On its first appearance on board it devoured all the soap and candles in sight, and ate two officers' dress suits. They were obliged to lock up the soap in an iron safe, to keep it out of reach of the bear, and the ensign who owns the animal is mortgaged for two years' pay for damages to the officers' suits. One of the freaks of the bear was to raid on the barber's shop of the ship and eat all the shaving-soap, shaving-cups and brushes, hair-oil, combs, and brushes. By order of the captain, a guard is kept over the ship's guns night and day, to keep the bear from eating them, the animal having made several attempts in that direction.—*San Francisco Stock Report*.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the *Indianapolis Journal* says: There is in the War Department a large mass of Confederate documents of various kinds, including military orders and records of the civil Government. The officers prize these documents highly, and they have been of great importance in detecting fraudulent claims for goods taken during the war. A large sum of money has been appropriated by Congress for the selecting and arranging of these documents in a permanent shape. It is said that the man selected to do this arranging is E. J. Harvey, who was Inspector-General on the staff of the rebel General, Joseph E. Johnston. Mr. Harvey is said to be a thoroughly reliable, competent and honest man, and he is peculiarly fitted for this work by the fact that a large portion of these orders originally went through his hands. There are many Republicans who, not doubting Mr. Harvey's ability and fitness for the task, would rather see the work in the hands of a man whose loyalty to the Union has never been doubted, and who could have no motive in suppressing any information which may lie dormant in these valuable papers. In this connection it is also given out that another ex-Confederate finds a berth in the service. It is said that Lieut. Edelin, who was Adjutant of the 2d Confederate Dragoons, is to be given charge of the military surveys west of the one hundredth meridian. Both Mr. Harvey and Lieut. Edelin are graduates of West Point, and have been recommended for these new honors and emoluments by their old Army associates.

THE WEEK'S FOREIGN NEWS.

A BERLIN despatch to London says that the contemplated increase of the army is in consequence of the increased military strength of France and Russia.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF informs the English Foreign Office that Russia has no intention of having Gen. Lazareff march on Merv.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *London Times* insists that notwithstanding Count Schouvaloff's denial, there can be no doubt that the Russian troops are marching on Merv.

THE Dutch troops, after several assaults, have captured four Atchinese strongholds. The enemy's loss was heavy.

THE annual grand review was held at Paris last Sunday, by President Grevy. Very many prominent people were present. There was a large crowd of spectators, and the review was a great success.

A STEEL steamship, with compound direct-acting engines of five hundred horse power, has been launched at Dumbarton, Scotland.

A BERLIN despatch says: "The permission recently granted to the French general, Chanzy, to inspect a Russian fortress and coast defences, which is a favor not usually granted to foreigners, has seriously offended German susceptibilities."

A RECENT riot between German students at the University of Dorpal, in Livonia, and the Russian officers of the Baltic Training Squadron, grew out of the animosity between the Russian and German elements at a public festival and was quelled by the interference of the military. Two lieutenants of the Russian navy were killed. Ten of the students were wounded.

A TORPEDO-BOAT attached to Admiral Lazareff's frigate, at Cronstadt, was blown up while at practice last week. Five men were killed, and 14 wounded, some fatally.

NOT a single Russian soldier is left in Roumania. The Russian troops west of the river Pruth are rapidly going to Varna and Bourgas to embark for home. The last Russian left Philippopolis last Sunday.

GENERAL BONELLI, as Minister of War, has been added to the list of Ministers submitted to the King of Italy by Signor Cairoli.

M. DE LESSEPS, in a speech, recently, declared that the friendship existing between France and the United States would facilitate the construction of the Darien Canal. He said he believed the canal would be completed in five or six years. This is less than his former estimate of the time necessary for the completion of the work. The *London Times* financial correspondent at Paris says: "It is considered that M. De Lesseps would have taken a more prudent course if, instead of asking a subscription of 400,000,000, for the canal, he had formed a small preparatory company to make a more complete investigation." Paul Leroy Beaulieu, writing to the *Economiste*, points out that it is not certain that the Nicaragua route has not advantages that may hereafter lead to the creation of a second canal, which would deprive M. De Lesseps' enterprise of the trade of the two coasts of the United States, on which it relies for its chief profits.

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shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are
divided monthly. Any amount, from \$5 to \$5,000, or more, can be used suc-
cessfully. N. Y. *Reynolds Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says, "By the com-
bination system, \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent.; \$30 pays \$350, or 7 per
cent.; \$100 makes \$1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month,
according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 25th:
"The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever
adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is
founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an
income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co." *Brooklyn
Sun*, April 25th: "Our editor made a net profit of \$101.25 from \$25 in
one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free)
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plied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

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Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General E. D. Sturges, U. S.
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Smoke LITTLE BUILDER CIGAR. See Advertisement.

The question of the abolition of flogging in the British
army has lately created violent commotion in the House
of Commons, where it has come up, under the Army
Discipline bill. Some of the military journals have
strongly urged retaining it, the *Naval and Military
Gazette*, for example, declaring it to be a form of pun-
ishment that "no one with any knowledge of military
life could seriously wish to dispense with." However,
its opponents, in the House of Commons, have lately
gained from the Government great restrictions on flog-
ging both in the Army and Navy. On Sunday, the 6th,
a caucus of the Conservative members of both Houses of
Parliament, Lord Beaconsfield presiding, resolved to
pass the Army Discipline bill at all hazards. The Gov-
ernment decided that hereafter punishment by flogging
in the army and navy shall be confined to acts liable to
the death penalty, thus, perhaps, practically abolishing
flogging. The Home Rulers and English Radicals were
not satisfied with this concession, and on Monday night,
the 7th, they rallied, and used parliamentary tactics to
force a total abolition of corporal punishment in the ser-
vice. The Marquis of Hartington repudiated all re-
sponsibility for their course, whereupon Mr. Chamber-
lain, member for Birmingham, said: "The Marquis of
Hartington, who was formerly the leader of the opposi-
tion, is now only the leader of a section." The subject
is likely to awaken prolonged discussion. Twenty-five
lashes are, in any event, to be hereafter the maximum in
the British Army.

The text of the Anglo-Afghan treaty is now pub-
lished, and it shows that the points already made known
were correctly stated. The British Government pays the
Ameer an annual subsidy of six lakhs of rupees, and
will retain in its own hands the control of the Khyber
and Michni Passes, which lie between the Peshawur
and Jellalabad districts, and of all relations with the in-
dependent tribes of the territory directly connected
with the Passes.

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Complaint has reached us from one of the Dakota frontier posts
that the JOURNAL is not received regularly. We should be very glad
to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to re-
ceive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate
attention. Our subscribers are reminded that they can do us no
greater service than by calling our attention to such matters.

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LONG RANGE FIRING.

THOSE who continue to regard practice at the
Creedmoor ranges of ten hundred and eleven hun-
dred yards as mere "fancy shooting," of little practical
value as a training for field service, have failed to duly
consider the lessons from the Russo-Turkish War.
These lessons were most clearly presented in a lecture
read before the London United Service Institution, by
Captain JOHN L. NEEDHAM, and published in the Jour-
nal of the Institution, No. XCVIII. In enumerating
the most important tactical lessons to be derived from
this war Capt. NEEDHAM gives the precedence to the
subject of long range fire. The Crimean War intro-
duced the rifled musket; the Italian War of 1859 rifled
field-pieces; our War of Secession the extended
use of hastily improvised cover; the war of 1866 in
Bohemia breech-loading fire arms, and the Franco-
German War of 1870-71 the use of far-reaching, hard
hitting, and rapid-firing arms of precision. So, in the
war of 1877 in Turkey, long range fire was for the first
time constantly and systematically employed. When
the Turkish authorities supplied their infantry with the
terribly effective American Peabody, killing at 3,000
paces, and which could be reloaded and fired fifteen
times in a minute, they met the main objection to the
use of such a weapon by furnishing an unlimited supply
of ammunition, and allowing their men to utilize to the
most extreme limit all the powers of their weapon.
Accordingly, as Capt. NEEDHAM shows, immediately
the enemy came within the very longest range of their
rifles, the Turks as a rule opened fire over all the ground
occupied by the enemy, or where they were presumed to
be. Thus immense loss was frequently inflicted upon
the Russians, and the advance of their assaulting
columns was, on more than one occasion, not only re-
tarded, but absolutely stayed; the attack fading away
and the onslaught, for a time at least, definitely ar-
rested by this unaimed high-angle fire before the Rus-
sians, armed with a European weapon, so greatly inferior
to the American Peabody, could arrive near enough to
reply to the fire which was devastating their ranks.
Subject to a fire at two thousand yards range the Rus-
sian division numbering from 10,000 to 12,000 men
were, according to Gen. TODLEBEN, speedily reduced
to a strength of from 4,000 to 5,000. At 3,000 paces,
as General ZEDDELER reports, the Russian Guard at
Gorn Dubniak began to suffer loss; at 2,000 paces men
were falling rapidly, and as the attack progressed the
reserves suffered nearly as much as the firing line.

Long-range fire will, therefore, as Capt. NEEDHAM
contends, be in future employed by every defensive
force, and to lend a moral support to his advance, as
well as with a view of inflicting serious loss upon the
enemy, the assailant must reply to this fire.

In the latest published musketry regulations for the
Austrian and Prussian armies, the employment of long-
range fire is recognized and sanctioned; and an article
recently published in the organ of the French
General Staff, concludes with these words: "It is time
that those who object to long-range fire should over-

theless range themselves by the side of its convinced
partisans, as at all events resigned partisans, for it
must not be forgotten that no advantage will be ob-
tained from long-range fire, but that, on the contrary,
grave inconvenience will result from its employment, if
we practice it for the first time when its use is imposed
upon us on the field of battle. The employment of long-
range fire is too difficult and too delicate a matter to be
improvised."

We commend this statement to the attention of those
who argue that there is no practical use in exercising
troops at ranges in excess of 500 yards.

THE PARKER FAMILY.

We have received from an authoritative source some
interesting particulars of the career of the late Commo-
dore Parker—an officer distinguished for his endearing
personal, as well as his fine professional qualities. In
this narrative what particularly strikes us is the extra-
ordinary and perhaps unexampled family record of ser-
vice in the Army and Navy, thus disclosed. The father
of the late Commodore, the first Commodore Foxhall A.
Parker, was in command of the Boston Navy-yard from
December, 1845, to the spring of 1848, when he was ap-
pointed to the command of the Home squadron. He
had, the previous year (1847), been selected by the
President to proceed to Europe for the purpose of
organizing a navy for the Prussian government, but re-
turned to this country without taking any steps in that
direction, having, after mature deliberation, concluded
to decline the very flattering offer made him. His son,
the late Commodore, was a passed midshipman during
this period.

Commodore Parker, senior, had eight children, in
order of seniority as follows: Robert B., Mary (Mrs.
Eldredge), Octavia, Foxhall A., William H., Virginia
(Mrs. Wainwright), LeRoy, and Daingerfield.

Robert was a cadet in 1837, 2d lieutenant 4th Infan-
try 1841, and died at Philadelphia the next year from
disease contracted during the campaign against the In-
dians in Florida, the preceding year. Octavia died at
Norfolk, Va., about 1836.

Wm. H. was a lieutenant in our Navy at the begin-
ning of the late war, and was then assistant professor of
mathematics at Annapolis. He was the author of sev-
eral tactical works, some of which, we believe, are still
used as text books, revised by another officer, at An-
napolis. He resigned and entered the Confederate navy,
and, at the end of the war, commanded the *Richmond*
school ship for Confederate midshipmen, at Richmond.
When the Army marched through that city at the end
of the war, a younger brother of William H., Capt. Dainger-
field Parker, temporarily commanding the 3d Infantry,
saw numbers of his brother's midshipmen there, the
officer himself having destroyed his ship and gone South.
Wm. H. Parker may be said, therefore, to have occupied
the same relative position in the Confederate service as
his late brother in the U. S. Navy, that is, superinten-
dent of cadets. He is now president of the Maryland
Agricultural College.

LeRoy was a volunteer lieutenant in our Navy during
the late war. He served with distinction under Farragut,
and died in 1863. Daingerfield Parker entered the
Army as 2d lieutenant, 3d Infantry, at the outbreak of
the Civil War, April, 1861, and served at the first and
second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancel-
lorsville, and Gettysburg (where he was wounded and
brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services),
and was in command of Fort Slocum during Early's
attack on Washington in 1864. He was made 1st lieut-
enant, 3d Infantry, May, 1861, and captain, October,
1863. Major Parker since the Civil War has been con-
stantly engaged in frontier service, and now commands
the post of Fort Logan.

Commodore Parker, senior, married a daughter of the
late Gen. Robert Bogardus, of New York City, a man
well known in his day as one of the most distinguished
lawyers this country has produced. He was also, as his
title indicates, a military man during a portion of his
life, having been not only at one time in command of
the militia of New Jersey but also a colonel in the
Regular Army, commanding the 41st Infantry from 1818
to its disbandment in 1815. He was a lineal descendent
of "Dominic" Bogardus.

As the Parkers have a military record extending
through several generations, so that, probably, no family
in America has furnished more members to the profes-
sion of arms, a brief sketch of the career of some of the
more prominent members of it will not prove uninter-
esting to our readers.

The great-great-grandfather of the youngest genera-
tion of the naval and military officers, Richard Parker,
was the first judge appointed after the colonies declared
their independence. He had sons, Richard, Alexander,
Wm. Herwar (grandfather of the late Commodore),

John, and Thomas. William Harwar was a naval officer during the Revolution, and commanded a vessel called the *Tempest*.

Alexander served through the Revolutionary War. He saved Wayne's army in Georgia when attacked by Indians (*vide* Lee's Memoirs). He commanded the Light Infantry of Pacey's brigade. He was appointed major of 1st Infantry 1790, and declined, but afterwards, in 1808, accepted the colonelcy of the 5th Infantry.

Thomas was captain in the Revolutionary army; lieutenant-colonel of the 8th Infantry, 1799; colonel of the 12th Infantry, 1812; brigadier-general, 1813. He resigned in 1814, presumably because Gen. Scott was promoted over him, after Lundy's Lane.

John was also in the Navy—we do not know his rank—but died young.

Richard, the most distinguished of the brothers, was killed at the head of his regiment at the siege of Charleston, under Lincoln—"embalmed," says Lee, in his Memoirs, in his Southern, poetical style, "in the hearts of his faithful soldiers, and honored by the regret of the whole Army." He served at Brandywine, Germantown, Princeton, etc. At the latter battle he was selected by Gen. Washington to hold a bridge (*vide* Virginia Historical papers).

Richard E. Parker, a cousin of the late Commodore, for many years judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia, and holding that position at present, was the official before whom John Brown was tried. He was military storekeeper at Harper's Ferry from 1838 to 1847. An uncle of the late Commodore, Wm. Parker, fought at Lundy's Lane. He was ensign 12th Infantry, 1812; captain 3d Rifles, 1814. Col. Josiah Parker, cousin to "old" Judge Richard Parker, commanded the 5th Virginia regiment during the Revolutionary War, and distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine. George Parker, a cousin of the first Commodore, was 1st lieutenant of the *United States* when she captured the *Macedonian*. There are other officers of this remarkable family who could be mentioned, but we have already clearly enough indicated its distinguished connection with the two services.

MILITARY BALLOONING.

AFTER some years of languid experimenting with military ballooning by the Royal Engineers, the matter has been finally taken hold of in earnest by Capt. J. Templer, of the English army. He has devised and developed a system of making hydrogen in field machines by means of the action of steam on iron shavings, and has succeeded in confining this exceedingly volatile gas by the application of a special dressing to the envelope, and greatly reducing the cost of this envelope by using cambric at 1s. a yard in place of silk at 16s., the greater width of the cheaper material still further reducing the cost. The consequent reduction in the size of the balloon, as compared with one using coal gas, which is more than six times as heavy, correspondingly increases its manageability. By making use of the different currents of air found at different elevations Captain Templer has had much success in guiding his balloons. Currents of air are found on most days blowing in two directions, often more. For example, as the *Engineer* reports:

Captain Templer, when leaving Barnet on a certain day to take charge of a balloon which was to ascend from the Crystal Palace at 6 p. m., undertook to bring his balloon down on the parade ground at Barnet at 7.30 p. m., the distance between the two points being twenty miles. This he accomplished in the following manner: He found on rising to 1,000 feet elevation that he was being carried to the north-west, while another balloon which had gone up at the same time was at an elevation of 4,000 feet travelling more to the east than the north-east point. Barnet is from the Crystal Palace much nearer the north than the north-west point. Hence it was only necessary to employ the two currents found, one of which was going far east and the other a little west of the desired directions in certain proportions, according to what might be their relative rates to arrive at the desired destination. How to ascertain the existing currents is another question. The most effectual plan appears to be to employ a small pilot balloon, made of oiled silk, containing about 200 cubic feet of gas, which can be made to go 2,000 feet above or below the large balloon.

THE 38-TON GUN.—The fragments of the burst 38-ton gun have now been assembled and built up in their proper positions in the piece, the whole being held together by means of hoop iron bands. Gutta-percha impressions have been taken of the portions whose appearance contributes in any way to throw light on the question of the behavior of the gun. From an examination of these, the *Engineer* reaches the conclusion that the gun was burst by a double charge, as reported by the Committee. It says:

The outlines of the charges and projectiles said to have been in the gun, have been painted on the exterior, opposite to their respective positions in the bore. By this means, the position of the front charge and its probable behavior are made apparent. Gen. Yongehusband and the officers of the Department adopt without hesitation the explanation of the Committee—that is, they consider that it is abundantly proved that the gun was fired with two charges and two projectiles in its bore. Any one interested in the matter will do well to visit the Royal Arsenal and examine the actual gun and its fragments for himself, when we think evidence will be presented to him of a character which cannot be compared with the impression on men's minds

that they saw three projectiles strike the water, or that they observed smoke emerging from the muzzle of the gun—evidence, be it observed, that is met with a point-blank contradiction from the mouth of other witnesses.

Sir Wm. Palliser, on the contrary,* as the result of carefully conducted experiments, holds that the gun was burst by the shots being jammed by the papier-mache wad used. His conclusion is, that so long as the wad was loose or standing up in the bore upon the shot, no jam could occur, but that if it were lying down in the bore a considerable distance in front of the shot, it would undoubtedly lead to a jam, and burst the gun. The wad is a hard papier-mache disc, one inch thick and twelve inches in diameter, and to enable the shot to pass it, would require that it should be squeezed out into a slab less than one-tenth of an inch thick, and upwards of 120 inches long, in less than the fiftieth part of a second. Sir William gives a description of the experiments which led to his conclusions, and says:

When, to this theory, are added the hard facts of my experiments, small though they be, it will, I trust, be admitted, in the event of the disc having been situated near the lower surface of the bore, at about 7 feet from the breech end, that a jam would have occurred, that the gun would have burst, and that all the phenomena connected with the disaster would be fully accounted for. I think it probable, also, that the disc of the wad may, in the first place, have been bent back round the conical head of the shell by the repeated blows which it received from the hydraulic rammer and that, in consequence, it no longer fitted the bore of the gun tightly, and that the socket of the wad, which admittedly was pulled off by it, and which came away with the hydraulic rammer, may have adhered long enough to have pulled the disc or remainder of the wad up the bore to a distance of 7 feet from the breech end of the bore.

* *Vide* "Remarks and Experiments upon the Cause of the Explosion of the 38 ton Gun on Board Her Majesty's Ship *Thunderer*, by Sir William Palliser, C. B." London. W. Mitchell and Co., 39 Charing Cross, 1879.

SOME superserviceable patriot once went to General Jackson with a complaint that an old soldier he had appointed to office was accustomed to indulge in some very free criticisms upon his administration and upon himself personally. "The old fellow," said the complainant, "is always talking about having been with Mad Anthony Wayne at the assault on Stony Point."

"Was he with Wayne at Stony Point?" said Jackson, in reply, "then he has earned the right to damn me or my administration. He is in office for life, and he can damn me as much as he pleases."

Certainly no more brilliant feat of arms was accomplished during the war of the Revolution than the recapture of Stony Point by the troops under Gen. Anthony Wayne, in the early morning of July 16th, 1779. It was fitting that the centenary of that engagement should be celebrated, and it was most unfortunate that the arrangements for the celebration should have miscarried as they did. The enemy encountered by our militia troops who were to re-enact the assault—the heat—was found more unconquerable than the British. For men who were to participate in the assault had not been brought down to a fighting weight by the sparse diet of the Revolution, and were dressed in heavy, padded uniforms. To sit in the shade, sucking a julep, and read of the grand deeds of our sires inspire with heroic purpose to emulate their glories. To charge up a steep hillside, under a July sun, with the thermometer at 101 deg. in the shade, merely to show how fields were won, is quite a different matter. So the military portion of the programme for Tuesday at Stony Point was postponed "on account of the weather." General Hawley delivered an oration which was listened to with interest by all who could get within the shade of the tent in which the services were held. The speaker reviewed the history of the Revolutionary struggle up to the time of the assault on Stony Point, and then briefly but graphically sketched the history of that attack, "the most soldierly and brilliant assault of the Revolutionary war." Of Wayne he said:

Anthony Wayne was born in Easttown, Chester County, Pa., January 1, 1745, and at Stony Point was in full vigor at thirty-four years of age. What there may have been in the personal bearing of the man to give him the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony," we do not know. True, he was impetuous, enthusiastic; he had a full share of self-esteem; he was noted for his careful attention to his dress, so that he might rather have been called "Dandy Wayne," but his military history uniformly exhibits a careful observation of the necessities of his situation; a most wise and prudent management—indeed, "prudent" is an adjective Washington applies to him more than once—and only in the supreme moment of action, precisely when it became indispensable, did he exhibit an apparently reckless daring and sweep his men along with magnetic and irresistible power.

The celebration itself was a most elaborate and conspicuous failure. As the *New York Herald* says: "The dignity of the occasion seemed utterly lost on those in charge, and the affair was conducted much after the fashion of a picnic or a clambake. The distinguished Army officers present bore the ordeal with soldierly fortitude, and but for their dignified presence the whole affair would have been a roaring burlesque."

Besides the address by General Hawley, the only part of the programme carried out was the reading by Colonel G. L. Febiger, of letters by his ancestor, one of the heroes of Stony Point, the reading of an historical paper by Prof. H. P. Johnston, and the firing of salutes by the *Minnesota* and *Saratoga*, which lay at anchor off the Point. Besides Colonel Febiger, the heroes of the

battle were represented by Col. Wayne, grandson of Gen. Wayne, Lieut. Lea Febiger, 23d Infantry; Lieut. Anthony Wayne Vogdes, 5th Artillery and Pharellus Church and Mr. Benjamin, sons of men who volunteered for the forlorn hope.

1st Lieut. CLERMONT L. BEST, Jr., of the 1st Artillery, sends us by mail a photograph of the rifle practice course, for 1879, of Union College, illustrated by scores, with names of contestants and winners. On the same photograph is recorded the result of the inter-collegiate rifle match between Union and Allegheny Colleges, teams of five each, 100 yards, May 16, and a like match between Union and Amherst Agricultural College, resulting in the victory of Union, on both occasions, by a score of 213 to 206 in the former, and of 201 to 191 in the latter. We congratulate Lieut. Best on these victories, while the close work of the losers shows that they have nothing to be ashamed of. Lieut. Best writes:

The Army is much indebted to the JOURNAL for starting the important subject of rifle practice. I have always lamented our shortcomings in the matter. I think that hitherto nothing in the way of rifle practice instruction has been held at colleges. This year there has, and interest in it was promoted by the JOURNAL's publication of the match between Allegheny and Union Colleges—the same appearing in the left hand half of the lower frame of the photo. Considering that the Union College Rifle Class was taken at random from boys having little or no knowledge of rifle shooting, their instructor feels satisfied with the general result, considering that the Government supply of ammunition allowed of but 33 rounds of service ammunition each. For 100 yards range the tabular statement shows an average of 70 per cent. each for the entire class—very creditable.

THE annual appropriation of \$200,000 for arming and equipping the militia became available for that purpose, July 1, the beginning of the present fiscal year. Many of the States are desirous of procuring rifles of private factories for arming their militia, and as the Government furnishes only the Springfield pattern of breech-loading rifles, it has been suggested that the adjutant-generals of the several States make application to some of the large dealers in arms and munitions to furnish the kind of rifles they want in exchange for ammunition or other materials which they may draw from the General Government. Of course before drawing any supplies from the Government it would be well for the State authorities to see what the dealers are willing to accept in exchange.

THE general position of the civilian appointments is, at this writing, fully expressed in our letter from Washington. A despatch of July 16 from that city adds: "The Secretary of War to-day sent to the President a schedule of names selected by him from a large number of applications for appointments as second lieutenants in the Army. These appointments will all be made from civil life. The schedule includes the names of young men from all parts of the United States, and an endeavor has been made to distribute the existing vacancies equally among the several States. It is thought early action in the matter will be taken by the President. Before being commissioned the appointees will be required to pass a thorough examination."

A DISPATCH from St. Paul, Minn., July 14, says: "The news received here from Washington that the position of Secretary of War has been offered to Ex-Gov. Ramsey is confirmed upon inquiry by persons in position to know the facts. It is also stated that he has forwarded his acceptance to the President. The selection is regarded here as peculiarly fit, on account of Ramsey's long residence in a frontier State, large public experience, and pleasant personal relations with members of Congress, heads of departments, and Army officers."

MEXICAN advisers show that the conspiracy which existed on the steamer *Libertad*, and in the City of Vera Cruz, had ramifications along the entire Gulf coast, on account of the law suppressing contraband trade. It is alleged that the authorities "unnecessarily and with indecent haste" executed the nine men, all of whom had families. It is believed that Trevino and Naranja, ordered to report at the capital, have disobeyed.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: The Secretary of War has recently had several interviews with the President on the subject of the retirement of Army officers, there being a number of officers who are entitled, according to law, to places on the retired list. No action has been reached, however, and as there does not appear to be any disposition displayed by those entitled, the retirements may not be made for some time.

THE following item from one of our English exchanges, refers, we think, to a plan in which some of the enterprising manufacturers of arms in this country have an interest. We understand that the representa-

tives of two establishments are now in Europe endeavoring to obtain orders from the Russians:

The Russian Minister of War has had submitted to him a curious proposal, emanating from a group of Moscow capitalists, for the supply of provisions, dress, and equipments to the entire Russian army and navy during time of peace. A company is to be formed for the purpose. It is proposed to erect establishments for manufacturing uniforms, accoutrements, etc., as well as preserved foods; in fact, for taking the equipment and provisioning of the army entirely out of the hands of the military authorities. Statistics are supplied by the promoters, showing a saving to the Russian Exchequer of from ten to fifteen million roubles (\$7,500,000 to \$11,250,000) per annum, should the project be accepted.

THE contractors are reported to have placed 87 pontoons inside of the *Grosser Kurfuerst* and a shield over the breach caused by her collision with the *Konig Wilhelm*, and an attempt will be made July 24 to raise her.

THE Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of Gen. Schofield, commanding at the Military Academy, has dismissed six cadets for hazing.

THE TRIBUTES TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The funeral ceremonies of the French Prince Imperial, at Chiselhurst, on Saturday, were august and impressive. A military escort took the body from Woolwich the day before.

The weather was fine but cool, and as early as 6 o'clock the London railway stations were thronged with people, dressed in mourning, on their way to attend the funeral. A large proportion of these were French. When the coffin was opened, it was found that the features of the Prince were much disfigured, and were only recognizable by the teeth. M. Uhlman, the Prince's valet, was very much affected at the sight of the body, and fainted twice. He was revived with much difficulty. It is stated that the ex-Empress Eugenie did not visit the coffin until 3 o'clock Saturday morning. She remained over it in an agony of grief until 7 o'clock, when she fell asleep, and was removed to her chamber.

The funeral took place in the Church of St. Mary. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Crown Prince of Sweden acted as pall-bearers. Among the royal personages who were present were the Princess Beatrice, the Princess of Wales, Prince Christian, Prince Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The Russian, German, and Danish Ambassadors to England also attended, as did the Princess Lucien and Charles Bonaparte, Joachim and Louis Murat, the Duke de la Moskova, a son of Marshal Ney; the Dukes of Padua and Mouchy, M. Paul de Cassagnac, and Baron Haussmann. Many of the English nobility were present. A body of Paris workmen viewed the coffin previous to the funeral. It is estimated that the various sympathizers brought bouquets and wreaths sufficient to fill two vans to place on the grave. Mme. Christine Nilsson-Rouzaud volunteered her services in the choir.

The funeral procession commenced moving at 10:55 o'clock. The princely pall-bearers were in uniform. An immense wreath, given by Queen Victoria, was carried on the coffin, which was covered with a French tricolor and was hidden by the mass of flowers in which it was buried. Prince Jerome Bonaparte and his sons followed next after the coffin. The British Ministry was represented by the Hon. Frederick Stanley and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The procession was about three-quarters of a mile long. There were present deputations of French military students and workmen from Paris, Lille, Tascoring, and other centres of French industry. The favorite horse of the Prince Imperial was led after the coffin. At the conclusion of the services in the church, the members of the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies in attendance, and the deputations of workmen filed round the coffin, sprinkling it with holy water and immortelles. The entrance to Camden House was draped with cream-colored tapestry.

Various accounts mention that there is considerable ill-feeling in France at the great demonstration of mourning in England for the dead Prince. No member of the French Embassy in London was present at the funeral.

There have been many striking tributes in the press, in the pulpit, and in the public speeches of England, to the Prince Imperial. In a recent brief address, the Prince of Wales said:

If I speak of him personally I must say that a more charming or more promising young man has rarely existed; and if it had been the will of Providence that he should be called upon to succeed his father as sovereign of that great country, our neighbor, I venture to think that he would have turned out an admirable sovereign, and that he would, like his father, have been a true and great ally of this country. I shall not allude further to this sad event, but I feel sure that all in this room will sympathize most deeply with that august lady, his mother, in her grief.

In a like spirit Dean Stanley, in a recent sermon at Westminster Abbey, said of the Prince Imperial:

To his comrades and to you English boys he has left the best of legacies, the example of a faithful and earnest friend, the example of a pure life, and of clean lips, as I have been told by one who knew him well. To the country which had sheltered him he gave what he could—his service and his life. To him it was permitted to die a soldier's death, which was denied to his father and to his uncle.

The following is a translation of the will of the late Prince Louis Napoleon, made at Camden Place, Chiselhurst, on the 26th of February, 1879:

1. This is my testament.
2. I die in the Roman Catholic Apostolic religion, wherein I was born.
3. I desire that my remains may be laid beside those of my father, pending the removal of both to the resting-place of the founder of our house, in the midst of the French people, whom we dearly loved, as he did.
4. My last thought will be for my country; it is for France that I should wish to die.
5. I hope that my mother, when I am no more, will preserve the same loving memory of me that I shall cherish for her up to the last moment of my life.

5. Let my personal friends, servants, and partisans be convinced that my gratitude toward them will only end with my life.

6. I shall die with a feeling of deep gratitude toward her Majesty the Queen of England and all the royal family, and also toward the country in which I have received, during the past eight years, such cordial hospitality.

I constitute my mother my universal legatee, subject to the payment of the following legacies:

Here follow legacies to relatives, friends, and servants, adding, in regard to the latter, "I desire that all my other servants should never be deprived of their salaries." He leaves to his mother the "arms and uniform which I may have last worn"—never dreaming that his scarred body would be found stripped of all clothing. The will is signed "Napoleon," and, after that, "All written by my own hand." Then is appended the following:

I have no need to recommend my mother to neglect nothing to defend the memory of my great-uncle and father; and I beg her to remember that as long as the Bonaparte family exist there will also exist representatives of the Imperial cause. The duties which our house owe to the country will not lapse by my death; and the task of continuing the work of Napoleon I and Napoleon III will devolve upon the eldest son of Prince Napoleon. I trust that my mother, by seconding him by all the means in her power, will give to us, when we shall be no more, this last and supreme proof of her affection.

At Chiselhurst, February 26, 1879.
I appoint MM. Roubei and F. Pietri my testamentary Executors.
I mean by F. Pietri, Franceschini Pietri.

At a meeting of the Prince Napoleon Memorial Committee on Monday it was resolved that a marble statue should be erected in Westminster Abbey. After this statue has been erected and some other memorial founded by the fund contributed by the British army, the surplus of the fund will be given to the establishment of a benevolent institution commemorative of the Prince. It is computed that the army fund alone will amount to £50,000.

The English service papers mostly defend Lieut. Carey and his men for not doing more to help the Prince. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

The Prince was a self-invited guest of the army, if not also self-invited companion of the expedition, and no more care of his person was called for than if he had been an officer of the English army. Indeed, we should think little of any one who, perceiving a brother-officer and a volunteer foreign Prince in equal danger, did not aid the former, in preference to the latter. To say otherwise, is to talk like a lucky. * * * The idea that Lord Chelmsford should have personally watched the Prince, to prevent him from incurring unnecessary risks, is absurd. The cares of the commander of an army in the field are too absorbing to admit the functions of governor of a royal visitor being added. * * * We assert that no officer versed in the science of war will pretend that there was anything unusual in pushing out a small, the Germans call it "sneaking"—patrol some miles in advance of the army.

Broad Arrow says that "whether it was any part of Lieut. Carey's duty to sacrifice the lives of his soldiers who were surprised on a reconnaissance, has yet to be determined. According to the ordinary rules of war, a reconnoitring party always retreats before an enemy in superior force."—It is inclined to divide the responsibility for the Prince's fate between Marshal MacMahon—who, "half-hearted and selfish preferred to think that the time was not come for an Imperial restoration, while his personal power could be maintained"—and the rotten saddle-gear, possibly "the slop-work of some co-operative establishment recommended by a shareholder to the Prince." As to the young Frenchman himself, he was, as the Duke of Connaught feelingly says, "a kind friend, a true gentleman, and a good soldier;" as the Duke of Cambridge wrote, "a charming young fellow, full of spirit and pluck;" and, according to Lord Beaconsfield, a man "of bravery, of probity, of ability, of many virtues, and many endearing qualities."

Board of Survey.—A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Samuel P. Ferris, 4th Inf., 1st Lieut. William P. Hall, R. Q. M., 5th Cav., 2d Lieut. Ebon Swift, Jr., Adj. 5th Cav., is ordered to convene at Chyenne Depot, W. T., at such times as may be necessary, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, to report upon such public stores delivered at that depot by the carriers, as have sustained loss or damage while in transit; to act on any shortage or damage found in stores invoiced; to inspect the quality of supplies delivered at the depot (S. O. 58, July 5, D. S.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of 2d Lieut. John M. Baldwin, 5th Artillery, will assemble at the Q. M.'s storehouse in New Orleans, La., on the 12th inst., to examine into, report upon, and fix the responsibility of a lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, received at that place from Baton Rouge Barracks, La., and which has been reported as damaged and unserviceable (S. O. 108, July 8, D. S.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will assemble at the Subsistence storehouse, in New Orleans, La., on the 18th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into, report upon, and fix the responsibility of the condition of certain Subsistence stores received from 1st Lieut. John S. Bishop, 13th Inf., late A. C. S., Baton Rouge Barracks, La., by 2d Lieut. John S. Baldwin, 5th Artillery. Acting Depot C. S., New Orleans, La. (S. O. 112, July 14, D. S.).

A Washington letter to the *Newport (Vt.) Express and Standard*, says: A very important investigation is on foot relative to the management of the U. S. land and naval forces and the State militia. It appears from statements of General Gillmore and other military authorities, that our forces are very poorly provided, compared with foreign nations, and that even the Indians on the plains manage to obtain small arms and ammunition much superior to those used against them by U. S. soldiers. The worst part of the story is that the superior arms used by European nations, and which may at some time be used against us, are made by our manufacturers and sold abroad, while our Government refuses to adopt these improvements, and are still behind almost every other people in the efficiency of the means of defence. The subject is now in the hands of a congressional committee, who will report in favor of an investigation of the subject. Whether this will be made by a congressional committee or a military and naval commission is not decided. But that it ought to be made there is no question.

A DESPATCH to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin says the new German Consul General to Samoa has received orders to abstain from interference with internal affairs. The suggestion that Germany shall annex Samoa finds no favor in high quarters.

CIVIL SUIT AGAINST GEN. STANLEY.

Reasons given by Gen. Hazen for bringing it. Salient Points in the Argument of the Judge-Advocate in the Stanley Trial.

At the time of the Stanley Court-martial, in New York, we gave as complete a report as we could of the evidence before it, and at its conclusion published in full, with the exception of the opening paragraph, the address of Gen. McMahon, counsel for Gen. Stanley. The able address of Judge-Advocate Swain, and that of Mr. Richard T. Merrick, private counsel for Gen. Hazen, we could not publish at the time because of their great length. Though his case is closed, apparently, so far as the military records are concerned, it is clear that Gen. Hazen is not satisfied to let the matter rest where it is, and proposes to avail himself of the civil courts to make public the facts he has to offer in answer to Gen. Stanley. It becomes of interest, therefore, to know what his position is, and this is fully set forth in the arguments before the Court-martial which we did not publish at the time. We have accordingly applied to Gen. Hazen for copies of these arguments and publish them here with only such omissions and condensations as meet his approval. As it is, we are compelled in order to make room for them to further increase our already enlarged sheet of twenty pages to twenty-four pages, in anticipation of the time when this shall be our regular issue:

ARGUMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The court has decided not to receive testimony, contemplated to be procured, showing the general good character of the prosecutor for gallantry in action, his truthfulness and honesty. These traits have been seriously assailed by the defence, both in argument and by the testimony introduced by it, showing, or tending to show, that the conduct of the prosecutor at Shiloh and Pickett's Mills was not in accordance with duty in those important battles; that he claimed or assumed honors that he was not entitled to. In other words, the defence claimed at the outset that the prosecutor acted in a cowardly or disgraceful manner at those places, and claimed trophies by capture that did not justly belong to him, and asserted that the truth would be shown, but later denied that it was necessary that the truth should be shown, and asserted that it was sufficient to show only that Col. Stanley believed the charges were true. Had the defence in the beginning simply confined itself to the claim latterly made, and abandoned all claims as to ability to show the truth of the libellous imputations by independent evidence, outside of the beliefs of the accused, the struggles of the defence for the past eight days would have been obviated, and the fact that Col. Stanley believes these things himself, without pretence or claim that they were true, would have been admitted by the Government.

The defence was proclaimed to be that the libellous imputations were true. Near the close of the defence, being fearful possibly that the truth was not established to the satisfaction of the court, counsel, speaking for the accused, says: "You must recollect that it is no part of the accused's case that these charges were true. We propose to prove that these charges were correct, and uttered by Gen. Stanley in good faith." But how could he utter in good faith what was not true, when the truth was so easily arrived at by ordinary care? The shifting resorted to by the defence in this case is astonishing, and after an elaborate and painful effort on the part of the defence to prove the libellous imputations, it now seeks to shut the mouth of the prosecution and prevent it from replying.

The entire subject of the defence is new matter not adverted to by the prosecution, and it was impossible, even had it been necessary, in the first instance, for the prosecution to anticipate by its evidence what character of proofs the defence would adduce tending to show the manner in which the conduct of the defamed party was disgraceful at Shiloh and Pickett's Mills, and in what manner he stood convicted before those who heard him testify, and in what sense he was pursuing a career of imposture. The court will notice the fact that the testimony of the defence tending to show these things was so varied that ordinary foresight could not anticipate it. From the nature of the case, therefore, the end of the defence could not be anticipated by the prosecution, and the case of the defence must first be developed by it before it could be met by the other side.

Without hearing the prosecution in reply to the new matter set up by the defence, the court can base no judgment thereon; and all its labor since the defence began has been simply a vain task, calculated only to further stigmatize the object of the defamatory writings by adding thereto the injurious statements, impressions, and opinions contained in the evidence of the defence, published and spread broadcast in the public prints of the country.

In reply to the new matter presented by the defence, therefore, the prosecution will show that Gen. Hazen at Shiloh led and commanded his brigade from daylight until 12 meridian, throughout the entire charge made at that time, during which all its casualties occurred, amounting to one-fifth of the entire casualties of Buell's army, while it comprised but one-tenth of its number, and that the brigade was then scattered, many of its members lost in a thick wood and dense undergrowth, among whom was its commander; that he was then absent until he joined it in the afternoon between three and five o'clock, when but one-half the brigade had reassembled; that his absence was not improper; that there was no concealment about it; that he at once reported and explained it himself to both Gen. Nelson and Gen. Buell, after which they commended him in high and

flattering terms for the part taken by him in the battle; that at Stone River his brigade and other troops sent by his division commander to him and commanded by himself did fight and hold from ten A. M. just before the fighting reached that point, until withdrawn at four A. M. next morning, the ground where the monument stands, and all the front portion of the Round Forest; that no other general officer did personally command that portion of the line for any of the period of the great battle; and that in its accomplishment and great results it stands as one of the greatest achievements of the War of the Rebellion; that at Mission Ridge every word in the Lossing letter will be fully proven; that his command did reach the crest of the ridge while at least a large portion of Gen. Sheridan's troops were but half way up, and that the guns were legitimate captures—but whether so or not, Gen. Hazen had no part in collecting them, either directly or indirectly; that at Pickett's Mills Hazen was with the front line and in his proper place, doing his duty in an exceptionally proper manner, all the time both in the action and in reforming his troops; that the series of letters written to and received from Gen. Garfield will show clearly that Gen. Hazen did not volunteer to testify about post-trader-ships, except as it pertained to staff organization, but upon an entirely different subject; that he substantially so stated before being told, and was assured by, as he supposed, competent authority that his name was not to be made public in that connection; that in his testimony he states explicitly that he knows nothing of Gen. Belknap's connection with post traders, and that his action was entirely proper; that of the Fort Rice difficulty, Gen. Stanley, by telling but a part of the affair, suppressing his retraction, has created an impression which a full knowledge of the facts would not in any manner support; that by a voluntary agreement proposed by himself and solemnly made with Gen. Hazen at the time, and reiterated and confirmed in a letter written without condition at Fort Sully in March, 1873, subsequent to the Opdycke letter, Gen. Stanley agreed to cease assailing and criticising Gen. Hazen, which agreement he has been engaged in violating ever since; that it can be shown conclusively that Gen. Stanley, by constant repetition and circulation, is the prime author of the stories he said were true (but later says that he only believes to be true) and of common report.

Ample and complete testimony to establish the foregoing facts is now present. Every principle of justice and right demand that the prosecution ought to be permitted to introduce the evidence just stated in rebuttal. The determination of the truth or grounds of belief, of the truth of the imputations set up in justification in this case, is a question of fact, in the ascertainment of which the parties affirming as well as the parties denying the existence of the same ought to be heard, and especially is this so since the court has undertaken to enter into the investigation at all.

It has been insisted that the person injured by the libel may seek redress through a court of inquiry; but how is he to obtain redress on the damaging testimony presented to this court and published to the reading world? Could a court of inquiry redress that? Does this court want its proceedings reviewed by a court of inquiry? The very statement of the case shows the utter absurdity of the claims of the defence. Now while in the first instance a court of inquiry might have been proper had Gen. Stanley confined his charges to official channels before his publishing them to the world, the case now calls for the operation of another branch of the machinery for the administration of remedial justice in the Army.

To this it was agreed only that "for the purpose of correcting statements of incidents or facts in the testimony presented by the accused, competent testimony which might have been accessible to accused may be introduced, provided it is confined strictly to the matters alleged in the specifications."

Col. Stanley is charged with, first, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, supported by twelve specifications.

It will be seen that each specification to the charge describes an offence known in the law as a libel, the punishment for which in every State of the Union is fine and imprisonment.

Time and again the defence in this case has asserted that the offences under trial are not libels, but were simply the undefined military charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; that there can be no such offence as libel before a military court.

Argument is hardly necessary to show the error of these views. The 61st Article of War provides that "Any officer who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed from the Service." This article of itself describes no offence, but only the penalty that shall be adjudged upon conviction of conduct that shall be found by the court unbecoming the officer and the gentleman. But what combination of facts shall constitute such conduct on the part of an officer?

Clearly a libel will satisfy the requirements of either charge, being "any writings, pictures, or other signs which immediately tend to injure the character of an individual or to occasion mischief to the public."

"Is the injury of such aggravated nature as to show the offender lost to all proper feelings, a court-martial under the 83d Article will ignominiously expel him from a society with which he is no longer fit to associate, as having lost the characteristics of an officer and a gentleman." This language aptly applies in this case. An officer is grievously injured and insulted by the libellous imputations of the accused. He wholly declined to offer an apology for the wrongs and injuries done when invited to do so, but confidently asserts that his libels are true and that he believed them true. If then the court should believe that the libels were not true, and, therefore, the accused not having any good grounds to so believe them, the court should adopt the doctrine so plainly enunciated by O'Brien as the correct principle of law in the determination of this case.

In his plea to the first and second specifications, first charge, General Stanley admits the writing and addressing of the letter to General Hazen as alleged. In his letter in evidence (Record, pp. 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70) he says: "I have not a copy of my letter at present with me, but from recollection I accept this as my letter. The same letter, or quotations, from it repeated thirteen times in the specifications following, I accept and acknowledge the same in all the specifications. In explanation of that letter I will say I have in good faith preferred charges against General Hazen, and he escaped trial under those charges. I wrote the letter to upbraid him, and, as the letter says, to warn him. I did incautiously allow certain persons to see the letter and take a copy, and perhaps I furnished a copy. At any rate I was responsible that the letter got into the newspapers."

But in the utterance of the defamatory charges he did not rest with giving them publicity in official statements and to the newspapers, as he told the reporter, but he circulated and spread them orally upon nearly every conceivable occasion. General Belknap testifies that copies of the libellous writings were sent to him by General Stanley, and that he distributed the same to certain officers in the city of Washington (Record, pp. 560, 565, 566, 567, 573). General Stanley claims that all this was done in good faith and without malice, because he believed that the libels were true.

SHILOH, PICKETT'S MILLS, AND STONE RIVER.

The malice of General Stanley in this case consists in his intention to effect the particular mischief shown by the writings, which by their very terms tend to scandalize, degrade, and injure General Hazen; and where an act is voluntary, injurious in its tendency, and illegal in its quality, it would be contrary to all legal principle and analogy to justify or excuse himself that he offended against the law with pure and upright motives. Malice in this case, from the nature of the writings, is simply an inference of law which General Stanley might have explained had he so desired. Except as to the statements of counsel, the malice shown by the writings and by the evidence remains wholly unexplained.

The defence rested solely on the ground that the libels were true, and that General Stanley in good faith believed them to be true, and to show the truth of the libels he introduced testimony tending to show that General Hazen ran away from his command or voluntarily and in violation of duty separated himself therefrom at the battle of Shiloh; that he did the same at Pickett's Mills; that he caused to be erected on the field of Stone River a monument to commemorate the achievements of his brigade at a point in the field on which his brigade was not engaged with the enemy and suffered no losses; that he claimed trophies by capture at the storming of Mission Ridge, which justly belonged to the division of General Sheridan.

There is no doubt but that General Hazen became separated from his brigade on this day, and the prosecution admitted that fact. The only point in this connection is, did he leave in such manner as to render his conduct either wrongful or disgraceful? Many of the witnesses testify that, from early morning until about noon, General Hazen was present in command of his brigade; that up to this point the brigade maintained its part with bravery and gallantry in its advance upon the positions of the enemy, but suddenly meeting a superior force of the enemy in its front and flank, it broke and fled in disorder; that parts of the country, if not most of it, were dense thickets, and that in this condition of things General Hazen became unavoidably lost in the woods, and was compelled to go to the landing in order to ascertain the position of his brigade. But the manner in which he became separated from his brigade is best given in his own testimony, which is contradicted by none, and is corroborated by at least two of the witnesses. He says: "I went forward with the command in its charge and during its fight, and when it was repulsed I moved back with it, endeavoring to rally the men as best I could for about half a mile, when I came to a field where most of the men got over and crossed. Lieutenant Beebe, my aide, who was by my side, leaped that fence, where it was partially broken down, with his horse; I dared not try it, fearing he would fall from his lameness."

The witness is confirmed in this statement by the witnesses Opdycke and Beebe—Opdycke as to the circumstance of being lost in the wood and inability to find the brigade or its whereabouts at the time; and Mr. Beebe as to the particular manner in which General Hazen became separated from his brigade.

The testimony of General Opdycke, and of Messrs. Beebe and Kimberly, who were attending General Hazen at the time, should be received with the highest consideration. These gentlemen testify that the conduct of General Hazen in handling his brigade from early morning up to and including the time of the charge, when the brigade became scattered and broken, was intrepid, cool, and courageous. These traits, however, can hardly be said to be assailed by the defence at Shiloh, but it confined itself to showing that General Hazen was seen away from the presence of the brigade merely. There is no doubt but that General Hazen remained with his brigade at Shiloh during the entire portion of the day in which it was in a condition to fight, and that his separation therefrom, as shown, was purely an incident not at all affecting his courage or his devotion to duty, and this incident is certainly no basis justifying the assertion that his conduct was otherwise than correct and proper. None of the witnesses testifying to their opinions and impressions, or to the opinions and impressions of others, admitted in evidence, say that the conduct of General Hazen at Shiloh was disgraceful or even wrongful, or that they heard it so criticised, but the mere incident only of his being at the landing was deemed an "unfavorable" incident, or, as the witness Whitaker said, "You cannot keep soldiers from talking." Corroborating the testimony of General Hazen, Colonel Crittenden testified that General Hazen's division commander was fully informed of the incident, and, after being fully advised, speaks in glowing terms

of the conduct of Hazen at Shiloh. Now this being so, was it necessary that General Hazen should enter into an explanation with his inferiors in rank, or with prurient gossipers, tale-bearers, and scandal-mongers?

The entire testimony of the defence attempting to justify the libellous imputation of cowardice at Pickett's Mills does not show the truth nor even the semblance of the truth of the slightest impropriety on the part of General Hazen at that battle, let alone the disgraceful crime imputed, and therefore no testimony in rebuttal necessary, still, as the conduct of General Hazen in this action was attempted to be untruthfully and unreasonably assailed by the defence by innuendo and argument on its part, it is proper to examine the testimony of a witness who was at the time a member of the staff of General Hazen. I refer to the testimony of Mr. Beebe (Record, p. 820), who testified that he was aide-de-camp to General Hazen in that action; that during the assault upon the enemy's works General Hazen was up along the line of his brigade, and from fifty to seventy-five yards in its rear, where, so far as the nature of the ground would permit, he could see the brigade or the larger part of it; that a battery of the enemy on the right having opened an enfilading fire, the brigade fell back; that General Hazen accompanied the command and re-formed it about half a mile in rear of the enemy's works; that he was with General Hazen or near him all the time, Hazen being part of the time mounted, and part of the time on foot, and never saw him take shelter behind a tree or anything else. Further evidence in corroboration of this witness was offered, but the court decided not to hear any more testimony on this subject. The conclusion is therefore irresistible that the conduct of General Hazen at Pickett's Mills was that of an energetic and gallant officer.

General Wood is the only witness who testifies respecting the claims of the defence that the monument erected at Stone River in commemoration of the valor and deeds of Hazen's brigade in that action is not erected on the position held by that brigade during the battle. General Wood testified substantially that he did not believe that Hazen's brigade fought on the present site of the monument; that he believes this in view of the statement contained in the report of General Rosecrans, that witness's division held the ground on which this monument is erected; his language is, "I believe I may state that General Rosecrans in his official report states that my division occupied at nightfall of the 31st the position it held on the morning of the 31st. That being so, General Hazen's brigade could not have had any men killed where that monument stands." And in answer to the question, "Do you say positively that none of General Hazen's men fell on this ground where the monument stands, or in its immediate vicinity?" he said, "I did not say so: I gave the reasons for it" (Record, pp. 256, 278). While the uncertainty of this witness's testimony on this subject hardly demanded a reply, his grounds of belief being based upon an incidental statement contained as he says in the report of General Rosecrans, not at all necessary to the general correctness of the report itself, yet, on the other hand, we have the positive testimony of the division commander and of officers of the brigade, that the very ground upon which the monument stands was the identical ground held by Hazen's brigade during the battle of Stone River. Grouping the proofs, therefore, on this point, and in all fairness to the witnesses who testified the following conclusion is justified:

The testimony of General Wood is based upon information purely hearsay, historical, and vague beliefs respecting the location of the monument, while the testimony of General Palmer, the division commander of General Hazen, and of Messrs. Beebe and Kimberly, members of the brigade staff of General Hazen at the battle of Stone River, is direct and positive that the monument is located on the ground held by Hazen's brigade during that action.

If any further or additional evidence of malice be required in this attempt to libel not only the living before this court, but the heroic dead of Hazen's brigade at Stone River, the accused voluntarily furnishes it in clear and unmistakable terms in his graphic description and definition of impositions and impostors. He stated before this court, "I am accused, and one of the serious accusations against me is accusing General Hazen of being an impostor. There are several kinds of impostors. There are impostors for a day, there are impostors for a month, and there are impostors whose impositions will last to all eternity. The man who builds a monument to commemorate a falsehood is the greatest impostor that the world can possibly conceive of. We wish to show why this monument was raised, and we want to show the imposture of it" (p. 252, Record).

If this language means anything it means that accused intended to stigmatize General Hazen as the worst and most dangerous of impostors, one who would not only deceive while living but continue his false and deceptive claims by recording them on the imperishable granite. Could this utterance of the accused have been made for any other purpose than to reiterate one of the gravest and severest of his libellous accusations to give it what additional force and effect its proclamation in this presence would add to wound the feelings and manhood of the victim of his slanders, and this, too, in the presence of overwhelming and conclusive proof that the Stone River monument is not a lie nor an imposition, but that it stands, as near as human memory can locate it, on the exact spot where the heroic men of that brigade so well fought, and many of them so bravely fell.

What motive General Stanley could have in thus libelling the ashes of the heroes sepulchred at this monument is difficult of solution. Mr. Kimberly testified that Hazen's brigade reached the crest of Mission Ridge first, driving the enemy before them and capturing several pieces of artillery; a captured loaded piece was trained and discharged along the ridge, causing the enemy to give away on the crest in front of Sheridan's division, then advancing up the face of the ridge. Other witnesses would have been produced who would corroborate the testimony of Mr. Kimberly, but the court

decided that it had all the testimony on the point that it desired to hear.

THE BELKNAP TRIAL.

The next point in the series of libellous imputations is, did General Hazen testify falsely on the Belknap trial? The entire testimony pertinent to this case given by General Hazen is in substance as follows: He testified (on the Belknap trial) that his attention had been called to the subject of post-traders at Fort Sill; that he communicated this information to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives in 1873, having been duly subpoenaed to testify before that committee; that after the publication of the article in the *Tribune*, Mr. Belknap made no inquiry regarding the truth of the statements contained in that article; that his relations with Mr. Belknap up to February, 1873, were friendly; that he had met Mr. Belknap in Washington; that his communications were respecting post-traders generally, but on the same subject at Fort Sill particularly; that he came before the committee in 1873 on subpoena; that he proposed to give information on post-traders to Gen. Garfield before being subpoenaed; that he was called primarily to testify concerning French and German staff organizations, and the subject of post-traders he considered as pertaining to the same thing; that he wrote to the Secretary of War, through the regular channels, about the farming out of post-traderships; that it was his duty to do so. During cross-examination on this testimony the letter written to the Secretary of War, of September 12, 1875, was introduced in evidence. In that letter General Hazen says: "Soon after, when Mr. Coburn was chairman of the committee, I was summoned to Washington to give evidence upon staff organization of the French and German armies. After finishing upon these subjects I was questioned upon the subject of post-traders. I at first remonstrated on the ground that I had not reported the matter to you, because I believed the Commissary Department would defeat any action in that direction, and that my testimony might be a discourtesy to the Secretary." During the remainder of the cross-examination of the witness this day, leading to the belief that he had written to the Secretary of War through the Adjutant-General regarding post-traders before he had testified before the committee in 1873, but did not know that it had reached the Secretary, as he received no reply. Next day, upon reflection, General Hazen appeared before the Senate to correct his testimony given the previous day, and testified as follows: "Upon consideration, I find that the letter which I referred to, the official letter which I said was reported to the War Department for General Belknap's information with regard to post-traders was written at Fort Buford, and not at Fort Hays, and that would make it after I testified to the House Committee, and not before it. So that I wish to change my testimony in that respect. It was written after and not before, as I supposed yesterday." General Hazen further testified on this occasion that he wrote but two letters to Secretary Belknap on the subject, namely, the letter of September 12, 1875, directly and marked confidential, and the letter he had testified to as having written after he had testified before the House Committee. This last-mentioned letter he sent through the regular channels, and his testimony on the first day's examination shows it, but upon appearing to correct his testimony Mr. Carpenter assumed that the letter was sent direct to the Secretary, and confined the witness to "Yes" or "No" whether it was so or not. It was this bullying of counsel that confused the witness, and no doubt created the unfavorable impression testified to here. It is not unusual for witnesses after refreshing their memories to return and correct their testimony, and that was all General Hazen has been guilty of in this instance. His testimony, as a whole, is perfectly consistent and truthful.

The statement contained in General Hazen's letter of September 12, 1875—"I have tried before to get this matter before you, but it meets its usual barrier in the office of the Commissary-General. I enclose you a case of it. The law referred to in that letter was a mandatory one of perfectly plain construction, one in which the troops on the frontier are interested to the extent of about two millions of dollars annually, and the construction referred to in that letter is not understood either in fact or in justice, only that it has been opposed from the first by the department whose duty it was to carry it out"—is not a falsehood. General Hazen had a right to so construe the action of the Commissary Department. It is notorious and in evidence that the law requiring the Commissary Department to keep such articles for sale to officers and enlisted men as might be designated by the Inspector-General has not been enforced. That law was enacted immediately upon the passage of the law abolishing sutlers, and its evident intent was that the Commissary Department should supply the articles theretofore supplied by sutlers. The Commissary Department has never executed the law, but has interposed the barrier to its execution that no adequate appropriation was available for the purpose, yet it is shown in evidence that the very year in which it was to go into operation a large surplus of commissary funds available for the purpose was in the treasury. General Hazen, therefore, had a right to believe as he did, and I presume every officer on this Court will believe with him that his strictures on the Commissary Department in this respect were justly merited. General Hazen testified in the Belknap impeachment case, "I proposed to give information in regard to post-traders before I was subpoenaed," and further on he testified, "I wish also to say with regard to my testimony before the Military Committee four years ago, that I was called there principally, as stated in that letter, to testify with regard to the French and German staff organizations, and the other [the post-traders] was a branch of the subject." This testimony is assumed to conflict with the extract of General Hazen's letter of September 12, 1875, referred to. General Hazen testified on this point that he understood from the chairman

of the committee and always believed that when he testified before the committee he did so under condition that his name as the author of that testimony would not be published; that he understood from a prominent member of the House with whom he was corresponding that he had impressed upon Mr. Coburn the fact that his name should not be used in connection with that testimony; that Mr. Coburn had been enjoined in that connection. General Hazen, therefore, had every reason to believe that what he might testify to before the committee would be confidential, as he was not informed that its political complexion would interfere with this idea; but aside from this the testimony of Mr. Coburn shows that it was directly on the subject of staff matters that General Hazen was called to testify. He says, "The Committee on Military Affairs was considering the subject of the duties of commissaries. Amongst these duties there seems to be a provision of law that the commissary should supply the troops and officers with such articles as are usually supplied by post-traders, and the question arose in the committee as to whether the commissary should keep those supplies or the post-traders, and so the abuses and uses of that branch of the military service were brought before the committee. General Hazen was especially sent for in relation to that matter. Upon this, however, it was not necessary to remonstrate if the scope of the investigation was to be general, and there was no reason why General Hazen should remonstrate upon testifying on a subject he had written upon so extensively. In answer to the question on cross-examination in the Belknap trial, 'Distinguish between what you said and what Belknap said,' General Hazen said: 'I said to him that I felt that I had been unjustly construed, that I thought there had been a misunderstanding growing out of my testimony before the committee four years ago, and that I desired that he permit me to address him fully on the subject. I went into some detail of my testimony at the time. I will not pretend to trace it now. He told me he wanted me to write him fully and frankly, and that was the reason the letter was written. I said to him specially that my testimony before the Military Committee did not refer to himself; but did refer to the faulty system of post-traders, and their being farmed out, and that I did not consider myself responsible for the gossip that had grown up.' (Belknap trial, p. 723.) This testimony of both Mr. Coburn and General Hazen shows conclusively that Hazen was not subpoenaed to testify on the subject of post-traders any more than he was to testify concerning the staff, or more especially that branch of it known as the Subsistence Department; staff organization and administration being the only subjects upon which the House committee was at the time authorized to consider, and General Hazen attended with that understanding.

In candor to this eminent tribunal, General Stanley must admit that his proposed proofs in support of the truth of his libellous writings as well as of the series of charges preferred by him against General Hazen have utterly failed him. Not even the semblance of the truth of his accusations have been shown, nor grounds to believe in the truth of them.

Before closing this brief summary of the case, it is proper to remark that one very significant feature of it appeals to the understanding of all men. The evidence shows that for many years General Stanley has on every available occasion and opportunity made and spread broadcast these most serious and damaging accusations against General Hazen, with no pretence or claim, so far as we can ascertain, of any provocation whatever on the part of General Hazen. What can be said of such conduct? A case can very well be imagined where a person might in a certain sense be justified and his legal responsibilities lessened if some real or imaginary injury were done him and the weakness of our nature impelled him to sin against the laws by inflicting immediate chastisement to the wrong-doer or supposed wrong-doer, but this case presents no such feature or excuse. General Stanley makes no claim or showing that he has ever been wronged in thought, word, or deed by the officer whose character he holds up to public execration and contempt. We find him then the self-constituted custodian of the standard of truthfulness, honor, and bravery in the Army requiring every one of us to bend the knee before his colors, under penalty of being proclaimed a perjurer, an impostor, and coward.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ARGUMENT OF MR. MERRICK.

In the progress of the trial, counsel for the accused has made repeated efforts to embarrass the issues presented, by insisting that this is not a trial for libel, and that the rules governing such a proceeding cannot be safely resorted to for our guidance in this investigation.

Now it must be conceded that any act in violation of the rules of conduct prescribed by the common law, which would subject the party to an ignominious punishment, such as confinement in a jail, is an act appropriately and technically described as "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." It therefore follows that when an officer is charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and the specification under the charge designates and describes an act which is criminal in its character, the Court must try and determine the question whether the officer is guilty of that particular criminal act.

Now the criminal act charged in the specifications in this case is the publication of a libel, or, to speak more accurately, according to the record, the publication of several libels. For such an offence at common law, Courts in the administration of that system of jurisprudence may fine the convicted party, in the exercise of their discretion, to any amount, and may, in the exercise of the same discretion, imprison him for any definite period of time, except that the sentence shall not be imprisonment for the lifetime of the offender.

The defence interposed in this case is:

First—That the statements in the defamatory publications that constitute the libels are true.

Second—That the accused published those statements

"in good faith and without malice, having good and substantial reasons for believing what he said."

The accused says that he has seen the decision of the President upon certain charges that he has preferred against Gen. Hazen, that "the service would not be conserved by convening a general court martial to try you (Hazen) at this time." [The reference to time is an interpolation.] He then proceeds to say that he is not disappointed, and writes as follows:

"You know just as well as I do that your trial could only have resulted in your conviction, and you already stand convicted before those who heard you testify."

During the progress of the trial it seems to have been regarded that these expressions were obnoxious to the law only in so far as they were libellous upon Gen. Hazen; but when looked at from a military point of view, they deserve severer censure and involve greater criminality for another reason. They are an open assault upon the Executive of the United States for the manner in which he has discharged his official duty as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The accused had thought proper, in the exercise of what is conceded to be the privilege of every officer when acting in "good faith" and under an honest conviction, to prefer charges against one of his brother officers. These charges had been duly laid before the proper military authorities, and finally reached the President of the United States. The Commander-in-Chief had given them that consideration which his duty to the country and the Army required, and it is to be presumed that he conscientiously performed in the premises the obligation imposed upon him by the Constitution of the United States. Having in the performance of that duty determined that a court martial should not be convened for their trial, the officer by whom they were preferred publishes to the world that he is "not disappointed" at the fate they have met, and at the same time also publishes to the world his solemn assurances of the guilt of the party against whom the charges were directed, and further says in his publication that multitudes besides himself knew of his guilt. If he does not mean to arraign the President for malversation in office, what does he mean? Why is he not disappointed? Why does he continue to reassert guilt? Why does he leave the recognized channel of official communication and enter the arena of public debate before the people? What other object can he contemplate except to create the impression that the object of his vindictive malice has not been criminally arraigned to answer for his guilt by the unlawful, unconstitutional, and criminal interposition of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army?

The accused himself devised the libel, and rumor is no justification; but this I shall have occasion to consider hereafter. My design now is simply to say that whatever rumors may have been offered in proof as to acts of Gen. Hazen, there was no statement or rumor whatever that his conduct at Shiloh had ever been pronounced by anybody as "disgraceful." Gen. McCook and other officers testifying for the accused, stated that they had seen Gen. Hazen on the day of the battle, absent from his brigade. But the distinguished officer I have mentioned stated that he had never pronounced an opinion upon his conduct, nor was there one, of all the witnesses summoned by the defence to bear testimony to this circumstance, who ventured to say that he had characterized the conduct of Gen. Hazen by any such term as "disgraceful," or by any other term derogatory to his character as a "soldier and a gentleman." It was left for the accused, who was not at the battle, to "devise" the judgment he pronounced when he accused Gen. Hazen of "disgraceful conduct," a judgment which the testimony in this case has shown to be so entirely erroneous that it can be accounted for only upon the ground of an unwise if not an insane vindictiveness.

As to the charge that Hazen was an impostor, that this was devised by the accused there can be no question.

He has published as a fact that Gen. Hazen was reported to him for cowardice at Pickett's Mills and other places. Who made these reports to the accused? Where is the evidence? He certainly knows who the individuals are who made the reports to him, if any such exist. He has had ample time to get his testimony. The power of the Government, reaching on all sides to the extreme limits of the Republic, has been at his command to bring before this court any witness he might desire to call. Where are the individuals who bore him the reports he alleges he has received? (See note at end.) That he has published as a fact that reports thus injurious and damaging to Gen. Hazen were made to him is no longer open to question. The inquiry now is whether that statement is true or false. As to this narrow question there is no room for the defence that he believed it to be true; and had grounds for such belief. He knows whether it is true or not, and there are others, according to his own statement, who must know the same thing. Where are they? Why has he not called them here? Why has he willingly rested under the imputation that the statement was untrue, unless he knew that it was untrue?

GENERAL STANLEY'S CHARGES

First. Perjury as a witness in the trial of W. W. Belknap before the Senate of the United States.

Second. Cowardice at Shiloh.

Third. That he is an impostor.

Fourth. That the accused has charged him to his face, in the newspapers, and in official communications, with perjury and cowardice.

Fifth. That he was reported to the accused for cowardice at Pickett's Mills and other places.

Graver and more serious accusations could not be brought against an officer of the Army, and the publication of such charges, unless justified, is one of the highest crimes known in any civilized community, and places the accuser and the accused in the attitude of meriting the severest penalty according to the determination which may be reached as to whether the charges are true or false.

At common law the criminal offence is complete by the simple publication of charges of so grave a nature, and the truth is not allowed to be given in evidence as a protection of the accused. But in this proceeding, as I understand it, it was designed that the accused should have the protection of the truth to its fullest extent, if he could establish it in his vindication.

He has availed himself of that defence, and accompanied it with such expressions as render the conclusion inevitable that his publications and conduct were instigated by the most vindictive malice, unless the court should believe that the evidence adduced clearly and distinctly establishes the guilt of Gen. Hazen, as to the several matters charged against him by Gen. Stanley.

The accused in his letter to Gen. Sherman, on file in the records of this case, in speaking of the libel set forth in the first specification, says: "I further avow that all the substance matter in the letter is true, and therefore not libellous. . . I confidently expect to bring out such evidence in my defence as will, if it does not wholly debar Col. Hazen from associating with gentlemen, at least close up effectively all pretensions on his part to honors or promotions in the Army."

Now what is the proof offered? The testimony of Gen. Hazen given on the impeachment of W. W. Belknap has been presented by the defence to the court as sustaining and justifying the charge of perjury. In the specifications under the charges preferred by the accused against Gen. Hazen, all of which relate to the subject of the trial of Belknap, the testimony is unnaturally torn one part from another, and so collated as to give an incorrect view of what the evidence really was. When read together the evidence of Gen. Hazen will be found entirely consistent in every part, and entirely in harmony with the confidential letter he addressed to Gen. Belknap from Fort Buford, Sept. 12, 1875. According to the testimony of Mr. Coburn and Gen. Hazen, the latter was summoned to Washington in 1872 to testify in regard to matters relating to the staff of the Army, and he was examined as to post-traderships in connection with the duties of the Commissary Department (p. 195). Previous to that time Gen. Hazen had a correspondence with Gen. Garfield, and inclosed to him a communication received from an officer at Fort Sill disclosing certain abuses in the post-traderships system. This letter from Gen. Hazen, and its inclosure, Gen. Garfield handed to Mr. Coburn, the then chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House, and it was agreed between them that Gen. Hazen's name should not be mentioned as volunteering statements about the abuses of post-traders. (See Coburn's testimony, 635 and 636.)

THE COMPACT ABOUT SECRECY BEFORE THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Gen. Hazen came on to Washington in obedience to the summons of the committee, having been informed of this arrangement between Garfield and Coburn that his name should not be disclosed as giving information upon the subject referred to. Gen. Hazen states in his evidence, under oath, on this trial, that in conversation with Mr. Coburn, before testifying, he spoke of not having his name disclosed in connection with this matter. Mr. Coburn has no recollection of that conversation, but thinks it possible it may have taken place, and it is apparent, from the fact of the arrangement between Mr. Coburn and Mr. Garfield to the same effect, that such a conversation would take place in the ordinary course of events. Gen. Hazen very naturally as an officer of the Army did not wish to involve himself in a difficulty with the Secretary of War, although he did not at that time certainly know how deep and virtuous was the interest of that high functionary in the delicate subject with which he was dealing. Being thus ignorant he was not conscious of how wise his course had been in not making a report on the subject directly to the Secretary of War in person. And it is to such personal report that he refers in his letter of September, 1875, when he says, "I had not reported the matter to you." His position is well explained by himself in the second paragraph of the letter referred to (page 233, *Congressional Record*, offered in evidence). He says as follows: "Seeing that we were defeated, and the Army again encumbered with the old system, which is nothing less than a system of leeches applied to the pockets of the Army (although personally the present sutlers are not objectionable men), and that the objections of the Commissary Department would block any action in the matter and defeat any attempt through the Army itself looking toward correction, I endeavored to call the attention of Congress to the subject, through my old friend and schoolmate, Gen. Garfield. I naturally gave the worst instances of the workings of the law I knew of, and these were instances of farming out licenses at heavy rates, which were, of course, a tax to that amount upon the garrisons."

The gravamen of the charge against Gen. Hazen is that his testimony, as given, is in conflict with the letter referred to; but a close analysis of the two will show plainly that no such conflict exists. It is also alleged that his statement to the effect that the Commissary Department opposed and obstructed the operation of the law of 1866, providing that that department should furnish soldiers with a certain class of stores which had been theretofore provided by sutlers, was not well founded. But one important and controlling fact upon that subject stands out to view—viz., that while the Inspector-General of the Army, who by the law was required to furnish the list of stores to be provided by the Commissary Department, has invariably and faithfully performed his duty in that regard, the law has remained practically unexecuted. It cannot be doubted for a moment but that a co-operation with the Inspector-General of the Army on the part of the Commissary Department would have accomplished the faithful execution of the law. Independent of this fact, the official records and evidence before the court show that Gen. Hazen was entirely right in his belief and in his expressions of that belief.

GEN. HAZEN AT SHILOH.

Much the greater portion of the large mass of evi-

dence before the court presented by the accused relates to the conduct of Gen. Hazen at the battle of Shiloh. It appears from the testimony of several witnesses that Gen. Hazen was at one period of the day absent from his command at that battle, and at a certain time, not more definitely fixed by any of those witnesses than about noon, was seen at Pittsburg Landing. They also represent that this subject was commented upon or spoken of at the time, but, as I have before said, there is not one of them who undertook to condemn Gen. Hazen for the act or testified that others had condemned him. Further than this single fact the accused has offered no evidence whatever to sustain or justify his libel upon Gen. Hazen in which he has charged him with "disgraceful" conduct at that battle.

How has the Judge Advocate met this testimony?

He has brought before the court those officers of Gen. Hazen's brigade whose military duty made it necessary that they should be with him, and other distinguished officers serving in his command whose undoubted courage and brave achievements at that battle, and throughout the war, have secured to them a lasting reputation in the history of their country. Gen. Emerson Opdyke testifies that with the dawn of the morning Gen. Hazen formed his brigade, led it on as the advance of Nelson's division, and therefore as the advance of the army, on that famous field, pushing the enemy before it, until, finally drawn up in one extended line of battle, Gen. Hazen gave the order to charge, went forward with his men wherever resistance was to be encountered or danger invited the soldier. Finally, driven back by an overwhelming force, they retreated, whilst Gen. Hazen at every step was endeavoring to rally his men. The brigade was broken and scattered in the thickly wooded country, dense with undergrowth, and the General and Opdyke were both lost. They parted at one o'clock. Opdyke rejoined the colors of the 41st Ohio about an hour afterward, about which had rallied a few of his scattered regiment.

Robert L. Kimberly, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, bears testimony to the same facts with Opdyke up to the period when he was wounded in the advance, which he fixes at about one o'clock. W. M. Beebe, an aide to Gen. Hazen, testifies that Hazen called his brigade to arms with the first dawn of the light, formed them in two lines for the advance, moved forward on the enemy, and, after some severe fighting, ordered a charge upon the Rebel lines. Gens. Buell and Nelson were at the time this order was given immediately in the rear of the brigade, and some confusion in the 6th Kentucky regiment having occurred, Capt. Wright, of Gen. Buell's staff, with Gen. Hazen, rode to the front, organized and rallied the men, and Gen. Hazen charged with them upon the enemy. During the charge they drove the enemy from his guns, passed beyond his battery, met his second line, when from front and either flank a deadly fire was poured upon the brigade, and, unsupported and encountering overwhelming numbers, they fell back scattered and disordered. Gen. Hazen was there seen with the men who had advanced the furthest, and it is proper to remark here that this point was the furthest in the direction of the enemy's lines that had been reached by any of the Federal troops at this time.

He accompanied Gen. Hazen in the retreat, and after being parted from the command, they became separated from each other by the thick undergrowth. He again saw Gen. Hazen about four o'clock, when he was in command of his brigade. The 41st Ohio and 6th Kentucky were badly broken and scattered, but a comparatively small portion of the men had gathered before nightfall, and they were coming in throughout the night. Lieut. Gross, of the 9th Indiana, now in the Army, says that he saw Gen. Hazen at the furthest point reached in the charge; that his regiment went in with 450 men, and such was the disaster and disorganization consequent upon their fearful encounter that there was not left more than from 80 to 125; that the 41st Ohio and the 6th Kentucky were badly broken and scattered; that the men continued to join the brigade during the night, and even the next morning.

These witnesses all concur in the statement that the charge was some time after twelve o'clock, the entire previous part of the day having been occupied in fighting up to the point where this final dash was made. The charge lasted probably thirty minutes or more. The brigade had been decimated. With the final charge, its work for that day was done. That work had been well and bravely done, under brave and gallant leadership, and he who would soil the fair fame won on that bloody field deserves the reprobation of every officer in the service of the country. I will not speak of Gen. Hazen's own testimony accounting for his absence. The testimony of others establishes his gallantry on that day so clearly that it raises the necessary presumption that any absence when the fight was done was the result of inevitable accident. His own testimony accounting for this accident was so direct, so calm, and modest, that any discussion would only be calculated to lessen its legitimate and proper force.

W. M. Beebe, who was on the staff of Gen. Hazen at Pickett's Mills, as he had been at Shiloh, testifies that the brigade consisted of nine regiments; that during the entire day Gen. Hazen was in his place at a distance of fifty to seventy-five yards to the rear, where he could see the operations in the field.

At Mission Ridge, Robert L. Kimberly, the Adjutant-General at Shiloh, was Colonel of the 41st Ohio. He testifies that at the signal of six guns the whole line advanced to the foot of the ridge and attacked the rifle pits of the enemy, rested for a few moments in the shelter of the abandoned pits, and then, under the order of Hazen, shouted repeatedly along the line, scaled the ridge. It is proper here to remark that Gen. Hazen, in his letter to Lossing the historian, gives to his brigade the credit of that dashing movement, and says in substance that his order to advance was only in response to that enthusiasm which had impelled them forward before the order was given. Kimberly says that this brigade was the first to reach the crest of the ridge, where

they found a number of guns from which they drove the enemy. The enemy remained at the guns until the brigade got within fifty paces of his breastworks, and finding one of the guns still loaded, it was trained to point along the crest of the ridge, and fired by some of Hazen's command. Hazen was there present with the first that reached the guns. Some question has arisen as to who captured those particular guns. If Colonel Kimberly is to be believed (and no one questions his veracity or his honor), the men of Hazen's regiment found the enemy in their possession and drove him away; consequently if he had been driven away before he must have regained his lost possession—hardly a probable supposition. Overwhelming testimony in confirmation of Kimberly's statement would have been offered, had not the Court, deeming the evidence on this and kindred subjects amply sufficient, declined to hear further testimony.

THE STONE RIVER MONUMENT.

The most extraordinary feature of this case is the claim set up by the accused in reference to the location of the monument erected at Stone River, to the memory of the soldiers of Hazen's brigade, on the spot where they fell. The evidence upon this subject was introduced by the accused under the assertion that he would show a fact which would justify him for having, in the libels complained of, made the charge against Gen. Hazen of being an impostor. The counsel of the accused in this first instance stated the object of the evidence, but the accused, apparently not satisfied with so modest a presentation of his claim, rose in court, and said (p. 251): "No, let me state it. I am accused, and one of the serious accusations against me is of accusing Gen. Hazen of being an impostor. There are impostors for a month, and there are impostors whose impostations will last to all eternity. The man who builds a monument to commemorate a falsehood is the greatest impostor the world can conceive of. We wish to show why this monument was raised, and we want to show the imposture of it. The inscription to which we want to call attention is this on the east side: 'Erected, 1868, upon the ground where they fell, by their comrades.' I have quoted this language of the accused, in order that he might have the full benefit of the position he has assumed, and at the same time that he might not escape the responsibility of the attitude in which he has placed himself. A man who erects a monument to perpetuate a falsehood may be, according to the definition of the accused, an impostor. But he that would attempt to tear down by a libel upon both the dead and the living that which has been erected by the survivors a memorial to perpetuate the glory of their comrades who fell in battle is worse than an 'impostor.'"

The accused has presented the issue plainly, and he has attempted to sustain his assertion by the testimony of Gen. Wood. Subsequent testimony plainly shows that Gen. Wood, brave and efficient officer as he may be, was somewhat confused in his ideas as to the location of troops and the happening of transactions on that day. Col. Kimberly, who at Stone River occupied the same position that he did at Shiloh, of Adjutant-General to Gen. Hazen, testifies that the monument is on the identical ground occupied by Hazen's brigade. Capt. Beebe, who was on Gen. Hazen's staff, testifies emphatically to the same effect. But if any further evidence were needed to establish the truth of the inscription upon this monument erected to commemorate the deeds of the gallant dead, and thereby stimulate the living to rival their glory, it is furnished in the testimony of that accomplished soldier and highly distinguished citizen, Gen. John M. Palmer. He says that observing the gallant fight of Hazen's brigade, he rode up to them, and during a lull in the battle thanked the 41st Ohio for their conduct. "That regiment," he says, "was under the more immediate supervision of Gen. Hazen. They were holding the most important position, the maintenance of which was necessary to the preservation of the Army." Gen. Palmer says, "The killed and wounded were strewn thickly around. I recollect very well seeing Beebe, of Hazen's staff, wounded near the railroad." And he continues, "The point of which I speak was between the railroad and the pike. I cannot speak accurately as to the location of the monument, but this I know, it is nearer the position occupied by Hazen's brigade than to the position occupied by any other troops I saw on that field."

How then stands the issue the accused has made as to the truth or falsehood of the inscription on that monument?

Now, the evidence of the falsity of that inscription is the only evidence he has offered to justify or excuse the libel he has published upon his brother soldier, denouncing him to the world as an impostor.

The shelter of the truth, under which the accused has sought protection for the libels he has published having been torn down and demolished by even the limited amount of evidence allowed to be introduced to rebut his case, his counsel seek to defend him upon the ground, to use his own language, that if he "in good faith and without malice made these charges, having good and substantial reason for believing what he said" (p. 481), then the accused is entitled to acquittal, although the charges may be false.

THE FUTILE PLEA OF GOOD FAITH.

In regard to the defence just indicated, it is proper to remark that no evidence whatever has been offered showing that any statement made by any person derogatory to Gen. Hazen has ever reached the ears of the accused. And it seems a mockery of the term, in view of the testimony in the case, even to aver a pretence that he acted "in good faith." Good faith don't mean whimsical belief; it don't mean suspicion, colored by malice; it means the honest conviction of an honest mind, honestly desiring to know the truth. Now, before the accused published his first libel charging Gen. Hazen with cowardice at Shiloh, he had before him the written statement of Gen. Emerson Opdyke, as honorable a man as ever lived, informing him that he, Op-

dycke, of his own personal knowledge, knew that Hazen's conduct at Shiloh was that of a gallant soldier, and was without reproach. Why did he not give credit to this statement, and if he did not choose to give credit to it, why hasn't he out of all the Army of the United States, that survived that day, brought some one here to prove that he had told him a different story, and impressed upon his mind a conviction that Opdycke's statement was not true?

And as I have asked before, I ask again, if anybody ever reported Hazen to him officially or otherwise for cowardice at Pickett's Mills or anywhere else, why has he not brought that man here to testify? And why has not he consulted the records of the department in which are the reports of commanding and subordinate officers alike, out of which are made the history of the country? And if he has searched these records and found anything in them to justify the belief he has expressed and vindicate his claim to the "good faith" asserted for him, why has he not brought that record here and produced it before this Court. When those records were offered by the Judge-Advocate and their admissibility claimed upon the ground that it was testimony "accessible to the accused," and that he ought to have examined them, his counsel promptly replied that he had examined them, and proposed to show that those records were not correct. Can the plea of "good faith" so extend itself as to meet a case like this?

But, says the counsel of the accused, laying down the law, and I accept it, "there must not only be good faith in the accused, but he must have had good and substantial reasons to believe the truth of the charges that he made." Had he good grounds to believe that this distinguished officer, who had gone through the war, and of whose record this Court will take judicial cognizance as it is written in the history of the country, had really been guilty of cowardice at Shiloh, Pickett's Mills and other places? Was he deaf to the honest fame that the object of his animosity had achieved at Chattanooga, Chickamauga, in East Tennessee, and the Atlanta campaign, at Jonesboro, McAllister and Bentonville, or did his undisciplined spirit, filled with malignity, turn a deaf ear to all that was good and kindly and brave and generous, but catch with the sensitive hearing of animosity every breath of evil, however putrid the atmosphere in which it stirred? As an essential element of his vindication his counsel has stated that there must not only be "good faith" in him, and that he must not only have had good and substantial reasons for believing that the charges he made were true, but that he must also have been without malice in making them. Unfortunately for him, the case furnishes conclusive evidence of the most vindictive malice.

The extraordinary paper signed by the accused and read by his counsel as his defence, confirms every word that I have said in reference to his deep, vindictive and aggressive malice. In that paper he not only reaffirms his conviction of the truth of the defamatory charges he has heretofore made against Gen. Hazen, but apparently defies the Court to convict him, notwithstanding the evidence adduced, and announces his purpose to act toward any other officer whose character and conduct do not meet his notions of what they ought to be in the same manner in which he has acted toward Gen. Hazen. If this Court thinks he should go forth to purify and purge the Army of the United States in the exercise of undisciplined passion, he certainly should be allowed a charter for that purpose in a judgment of acquittal.

But this paper in its relation to the case contains a yet more serious statement, and solemnly asserts that there is now on file in the department at Washington an application by Gen. Hazen that he should be appointed Quartermaster-General.* Is it in accordance with the proprieties of this trial and consistent with the dignity of this Court that such a statement should be made at this stage of the proceedings? If such an application is on file in Washington, why did not the accused produce a certified copy of it as evidence in the case? Why did he wait to make such an accusation until presenting his argument in defence, when, to the reason of any thinking man, it can have no other effect than to excite the belief that he is endeavoring to delude the Court by the assertion of that which he did not dare to assert under oath, and which he knew he could not establish by proof? This extraordinary statement can only be accounted for on the ground that his vindictiveness has entirely overcome his prudence and subjugated his understanding. But something further must be said, as due to public justice and to honor and truth. I am authorized to state on behalf of Gen. Hazen that no such application has ever been made or filed by him or by his authority or with his connivance, consent or knowledge.

GEN. HAZEN'S ADDRESS TO HIS FRIENDS.

On Gen. Hazen's return to his home in Ohio after the adjournment of the court, the people of the surrounding country availed themselves of the opportunity to visit and express to him their confidence and good will. After the formal introductory address, Gen. Hazen responded as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—MY NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS: Nothing ever gave me greater pleasure than this unexpected visit of such numbers of the old friends of my childhood, for it shows that you have always been my friends, and always intend to be so long as I do nothing to forfeit your friendship. The generous words, so well and nobly spoken, have found a resting place, as they were intended, very near my heart. No honest man can be indifferent to the estimation in which he is held at home, and when those I see here—some of them my soldiers in the war, who have known me all my life—come here to the old home where I have lived for forty-six years to say kind words and express their confidence, and for the reason that they saw an attempt to impair it, I can proudly say that so long as you believe in me it does not matter so much what others say. You know, as all the soldiers who were with me know, that no man passed throughout the great war and left it

feeling that there was less in his conduct in it that he would change if he could than he you now honor. He never for a moment evaded any duty or danger, but was always with his men in every circumstance of peril and hardship. In this connection, I will briefly state what was attempted before the court-martial, feeling that it is my duty and pleasure to speak to you if I could not speak then.

It was first set up that at Shiloh I wilfully absented myself from my command when it was in action. The facts in the case are well known to you that I led my command that day, and commanded it all the time it was engaged, or in a condition to engage, until it had done all it could do, and had done it well, during which time it suffered proportionately twice as many casualties as the average of the Army, while it pushed the enemy a half mile further to their rear than any other portion of our Army at that time; and it was the beginning of victory at the battle.

At Stone River it was maintained that the monument erected by my brigade to the memory of those who fell there was not placed on the ground where they fought, but on other ground, because it was more conspicuous, and that my command did not hold that vital point of the battlefield that day. While the facts, well known, are that my brigade fought and held all day the exact spot where the monument is, and all the front of that vital position through the battle till 4 o'clock A. M. next day. When the battle reached the left, the regiment occupying that point belonging to Wood's division recoiled and went away, leaving that position without a man to hold it. It was then, seeing its importance, that I moved my brigade across the turnpike, seized it, and held it against five severe and successive assaults. No other command did hold the front of that position that day after the fighting reached it, although a large number of troops did aid and support it; nor did any other command all that day hold their original line of the morning.

Behind this point the entire Army reformed, and the very great importance of the service of my command there has never and can never be successfully disputed.

At Mission Ridge it was claimed that the guns taken there were not the legitimate captures of my brigade, and that I had set up a false claim to having first reached the crest of the ridge, and first broken the enemy's line of battle, when the facts were that my command did first reach that crest, and in obedience to my word of command, and that I was with my men and with them cleared the front of the troops on my right, then not nearer than half way up the ridge, and that the eighteen guns we claim and held there were the legitimate captures of my own command. On these points I have the most positive and unassailable proof, both from our own and the Confederate side. And from this point the gap widened each way till the ridge was cleared.

The attempt to establish misconduct at Pickett's Mills was shameless and without a particle of foundation; and this with the other allegations of misconduct in the war, was swept entirely out of court without exhausting but one-tenth of the testimony called.

They claimed to have two witnesses ready to testify that at McAllister, while the fight went on, I with my horse was safely waiting behind a barn. This was not attempted to be placed before the court, but it was in keeping with all the rest. There was not a building of any kind nearer than two miles of Fort McAllister, and I did go forward with my men, at the proper time entering the works with them.

They produced two lithographs, one of Shiloh and the other of Stone River, and attempted to prove that they were false and got up by me for the purpose of establishing false claims to honorable service. The facts were that in both cases the pictures were substantially correct, while I had no more to do in making them or causing them to be made than you now present. This, however, I was not permitted to prove. It was also claimed that I had, in an unprofessional manner, pushed myself for promotion, or, to be literal, "was always putting myself before the President and Secretary of War for promotion to the grade of brigadier-general." This was unqualifiedly false, and never since the war has but one man, to my knowledge, requested such promotion for me; and his letter to that effect I now have, never having made use of it; nor until General Belknap testified to having handed my name to the President for that grade did I know that any one had ever done so. They claimed, also, that my name was even in the school books of the country in connection with my service, and that some newspaper had referred to me as the Chevalier Bayard of the Army. If such was the case, I now confess my ignorance of it, for I had never heard of it before, and certainly it was not there through any part I had in it. Mr. Benson J. Lossing was brought upon the stand to show that I have falsified history respecting Stone River and Mission Ridge. But he stated that Gen. George H. Thomas had given him the facts he had published respecting Stone River, and to the effect that my command held the most important portion of the field. And the facts he had gained from me about Mission Ridge were solicited by himself, and they were absolutely true.

It was also claimed that I had sought to appropriate much of the credit for the three greatest battles of modern times—meaning Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. As to this, I never sought to appropriate anything. But this I will say: When the true story of these three battles is written, Shiloh may be added, and the part taken by the brigade I commanded and directed will in all of them be conspicuous and honored to the full extent of the ambition of anyone. Much will be added to this list of work done under the direction of him you have honored this evening. The boat-ride with that little flotilla down the Tennessee river on the night of October 27th, 1863, that gave food to the besieged and threatened army at Chattanooga, will have place there. The capture of McAllister, December 13th, 1864, which gave Sherman's army its succor, so happily terminating the great work of his life, and much else not mentioned in this slight summary, must then be credited. The brigade was always conspicuous and always successful, except at Pickett's Mills, even then by no fault of its own. Why was it given the head of the column of attack composed of three brigades that day? Why was it chosen for that most delicate duty in relieving the beleaguered army at Chattanooga? Why was it given the advance of the whole army for seven consecutive days in the pursuit of Bragg in Kentucky, till that pursuit was abandoned? And why was its old commander with his division chosen for the closing act in that historic march to the sea? Could this all have been were there the least possible ground for the allegations set up in that court seventeen years afterwards? These are all historic facts, and will stand, no matter who disputes them or how; nor is it surprising, when they are disputed, as we have seen, that these thousands of soldiers that helped perform these deeds, should rise up, as we have also seen—as you have done now—to stand beside their commander and support the truth. There was not one witness against me who did or could testify to any serious thing of his own knowledge, but to hear-say inferences and impressions; and there was not a shadow of foundation for any of the allegations made against me.

General Belknap was put upon the stand, and testified that he believed I had inspired the newspaper talk about his alleged action toward me, which was untrue, and to much else which he did not pretend to know to be true. But all

this was admitted and published like the rest, as if it were true.

Every witness who attempted to testify seriously against me at some time had had a little history, accounting fully for the bias he carried with him to the stand, and which they could not conceal. Add to this the fact that the New York Times published, March 14th, one of the libels, becoming jointly responsible for it; that it assumed the championship of my enemies; that its reporter sat at their table under and subject to their constant direction; that by omissions, additions and innuendoes that paper did each day publish an account of the trial both untrue and unfair to me; that the parts most unfair and prejudicial were adopted and published by a large portion of the press, including the two principal military newspapers of the country, because sensational, and what at one stage of the trial seemed difficult to reconcile with my well-known record is fully accounted for.

The groundless attacks on my reputation and character, out of which grew this trial, extending through a period of more than seven years, have been gross, malicious and vindictive in the last degree. These assaults have been made to officers of my regiment, to officers of the Army generally, and to citizens on countless occasions. There has never been one act on my part to merit this, and my case was so plain and just that I did not, and do not believe it can suffer defeat. Nor have I had any part in this so-called controversy, except to accuse the author of it before a lawful court. Yet but little that would have been useful to me was admitted. In fact, while another was arraigned, I was on trial, with my hands tied, my mouth closed, and without the aid of counsel who could himself speak or act. But the facts will all be known, and the American people are too intelligent and just to permit any one in the conscientious conduct of his life to be deliberately put down and deprived of his good name without cause or good motive.

I thank you very much for your kind and generous interest in what is so near and important to me.

Gen. Hazen furnishes us with the following letter, showing where one of the witnesses was, Gen. Stanley claimed, to establish misconduct at Pickett's Mills, and the reason he was not there, although he was represented to the Court as being a derelict witness of great value.

LETTER FROM GEN. BERRY, LATE OF THE LOUISVILLE LEGION, 5TH KENTUCKY.

QUINCY, ILL., March 29th, 1879.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I received a letter some time since from Gen. Stanley, stating that he had learned that I had complained of you in not properly supporting my regiment and others engaged with it at somebody's Mills, in Georgia. I suppose he referred to what we called Dallas. Having refrained from taking a part in the countless controversies over different battles, that have occurred since the war, and supposing that this one might eventuate in a newspaper fight, I paid no attention to it, and did not answer the letter. I have learned, however, that a court-martial has been ordered, and in connection with it I notice the names of yourself and General Stanley. I cannot conceive how it is possible for you to be involved in this sort of a thing, but apprehending from the letter of General S. that some one has misrepresented me, and perverted what I said about some one else, to your prejudice, I deem it my duty to you, whom I ever esteemed a brave and most efficient officer, to correct this report, and to pronounce it utterly false. I did complain to you that the troops on our left did not cross the open field with us, and thus prevent a disastrous repulse, when there was no occasion for it, and it could not have occurred, but for the enfilading fire of that portion of the rebel right which should have been engaged by the men on our left. These were not a part of your command, and you were not responsible for their movements. This I knew at the time, and I could not with truth have said anything animadverting upon or criticising your conduct. I wish, General, you would write me and advise me what has fomented this trouble, and if I can serve you, command me. Very truly yours,

GEN. WM. B. HAZEN. WM. W. BERRY.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

FORT JOHNSTON, N. C., July 2, 1879.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have just seen an article by Col. Wherry, on the subject of "The Command of the Army." By the Constitution the President is made as much the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy as he is of the Army, and as it is claimed that he can not delegate his authority or powers as such commander—for if he can not for the Army, certainly he can not as to the Navy—I have to request you to suggest to your future correspondents upon this subject, that they send the President to sea on the good ship "Pinafore," to command the Navy in person, and perhaps his absence will very much simplify the question as to the "command of the Army." I do not believe that the "Fathers" ever intended that the President should ever command either of these forces "in person." His duties could not permit of such a thing, and they always held that the purely civil part of the same were of vastly greater importance than any purely military ones could ever possibly become. Had they intended otherwise than is expressed in the rules they have left for our guidance, we believe that they were wise enough in their generation to have so expressed themselves. Had they deemed it necessary, and within the limits of human possibility, to obtain a President capable of commanding both the Armies and the Navy of these United States—as well in civil matters—they would no doubt have so expressed themselves, and with their accustomed perspicuity, and we should have found the President expressly denied the power to delegate his authority. As we can not hold that they believed any man omnipotent; we are at liberty to believe that they intended the President to—if not expressly delegate—at least order an experienced soldier in whom he had confidence, to command the Army, and a sailor to the command of the Navy, or any part of it.

But get the President off to sea in command of the Navy—off the coast of China, for instance—and then discuss the subject of "the command of the Army."

Very respectfully, etc.,

A. D. SCHENCK.

It is denied that the President of Paraguay has been expelled by Gen. Godoy. The rebels only obtained possession of Pilar and Humaita. The revolution seems to be futile.

*While this statement was being read, there was, upon the Judge-Advocate's table, a letter from the Adjutant-General, furnished on Gen. Stanley's application, stating there was no such application on file from Gen. Hazen.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The following communication from a distinguished National Guard officer will be read with interest, treating, as it does, of subjects which at this particular season are keenly appreciated by members of the militia:

Every well-wisher of the National Guard will say Amen to your remarks in last week's JOURNAL on the Newport encampment of the 23d New York, in which you so forcibly call attention to the importance of the more thorough instruction of the rank and file in the practical details of a soldier's duties. While on all sides it is admitted that great and genuine improvement has been made in discipline and drill by our State military, the problem still remains to be solved how best to fit the troops of the National Guard for active service without the necessity of imposing too great a burden upon the individual in the expenditure of time and money; and the following suggestions are advanced in the hope that such a discussion of the subject may be stimulated as will result in the formation of some tangible working plan.

To within a comparatively recent period the favorable theory has been (at least in our large cities, such as New York and Brooklyn) that "street parades" with their soul-stirring (and expensive) accompaniment of bands, were the most effective means at the hand of a commanding officer for the popularizing of "the service," inspiring his troops with a determination to excel in military appearance and discipline, and at the same time creating a valuable recruiting medium. Lately the thought appears to have intruded itself upon the mind of some of our advanced thinkers that perhaps after all there might be some better way; and when the expense incurred and loss of time entailed are weighed in the balance against the "improvement" obtained, it does seem desirable that at least a fair trial should be given to other methods which have to recommend them not alone their comparative inexpensiveness, but the opportunity which they afford for the instruction of their troops in a wide variety of manoeuvres impossible to the established custom of formal parades. Careful reflection on the drill system of the English Volunteers will throw some light on the subject in hand.

The handling of men in the dusk or dark, as in the case of the outdoor evening drills of the volunteers, is very frequently required, and becomes a part of the duties of the officer in the active service. Why not fit the National Guard officer for this duty in time of peace? No good reason exists why the Parade Ground at Prospect Park, and even the streets of our city, should not be utilized for purposes of evening drill, and to most excellent advantage. There need be no interference with business pursuits or occupation, nor need the expense of a band be incurred. If it be objected that the "dim religious twilight" precludes the opportunity for detecting flaws in the finer points of rigid movements, the answer is that these may still be watched sufficiently close to fulfill all the requirements of real improvement.

In line with these drills is the subject of economical marches and billeting. For practical knowledge of the details of the marching of a body of troops, advance posts, guard duty, skirmish and distance drill, and the minutiae of camp drill, a "march out," as our English cousins term it, of two or more days into the country, would do more for officers and men in our service than expensive encampments on the present system. The following is suggested as an advisable plan: No camp equipage to be taken, but the battalion, or any other body of troops, to march from their armory (without band) a short distance, say ten or twelve miles, so as not to fatigue the men, to some village or town on Long Island or up the Hudson where arrangements had previously been made to billet them in the adjoining farm-houses, etc., for the night. The march should be conducted on strict military principles, with advance guard, etc.; skirmishers thrown out, where the open unfenced country permitted, and manoeuvres executed. The expense of the billet (or board, in other words) would not exceed one dollar a head; and these having been arranged for beforehand, the men could enjoy a quiet night's rest, with good country fare. Guard having been detailed for the night, the battalion would assemble at reveille, and after breakfast continue the march or take up the return home. The minor details of such a trip need not be dwelt upon, as they would naturally suggest themselves. The billeting, which at first glance would seem to be the chief obstacle, would be found practically to prevent no difficulties worthy the naming, as there are plenty of places whose inhabitants would be highly gratified by the visit of an orderly body of State troops paying their way.

As regards inexpensive encampments, a plan has been suggested by Col. Wm. H. Brownell, commanding 47th New York, which commends itself as being well worthy of thoughtful attention. Briefly expressed, it is proposed to have a camp in the midst of the community, the State to provide the necessary equipage, tents, etc.; and Prospect Park or some one of the base-ball grounds, or even convenient vacant lots, to be regularly laid out as a military camp. For routine, a daily detail for guard duty would be made, the balance of the regiment to be dismissed after early guard mount to their business, reporting in the evening in time for dress parade or drill; the men to keep in the tent their uniforms and citizen's dress. Thus two or more hours would be secured for military instruction, without interfering with any one's time; while the evening's enjoyment of camp life (always the most cheerful) would supplement the health-giving advantage to be derived from the performance of the soldier's duties in the bracing freshness of the morning air or the delightful coolness of the sunset parade. Leaving the question of the band to be decided upon by those in interest, it will readily be seen how much could be accomplished by the foregoing, with but slight trouble or expense.

In conclusion a hint may be added relative to preparation for Creedmoor. Gen. Wingate, in his exhaustive Manual of Rifle Practice, mentions the importance of skirmish drill (which by the way does not receive the attention it should), and also position and aiming drill, as of the greatest value. Every good soldier must heartily endorse this, and those desirous of excelling will practice at home, as the general suggests. But let the young soldier stand before a looking-glass; by so doing he will notice his errors of position, become accustomed to the view of a marksman aiming at him, and also be able to detect the slightest wavering of his piece or inaccuracy of his aim. Covering the reflection of the muzzle of the piece makes as pretty a little bull's-eye as is possible; and the men who can do this fair and true will have success at the target.

BROOKLYN, July 15, 1879.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—A detachment of this command numbering 202 officers and men, under command of Col. Wm. H. Brownell, proceeded to Creedmoor on Thursday, July 10, for rifle practice—class. The command left its armory, Williamsburgh, at 7:15 o'clock, reaching the range shortly after 9 A. M. After a proper distribution of guards, etc., the men were marched to the 100 yards range

and the work of the day commenced under the immediate direction of Capt. A. G. Brown, regimental I. R. P., supervised by Major Morris B. Farr, brigade inspector. The weather was extremely warm, and the men suffered somewhat from the burning rays of the sun, still the practice was pushed forward, and under the direct care of the officers each man completed his one or two strings of five rounds. The second distance of this class was then taken up and finished with the same rapidity, very little time being wasted. At the close it was found that 150 men had made the required 50 per cent., and these were transferred to the second class, 300 yards. At this time the wind which had been mild during the forenoon sprang up and blowing spitefully across the line of fire from right to left, somewhat interfered with the practice, more particularly as the position—kneeling—is not conducive to steadiness among the mass of the National Guardsmen. At half past twelve an hour's rest was taken for lunch, after which the men were again peppering the iron slabs at 400 yards. Although care and judgment were used in sighting the pieces only a moderate record was made in this class, but 29 of the 150 men qualifying. These men were allowed to compete for the marksman's badge later in the day, while the unhappy ones were allowed a second trial at 400 yards, but with only partial success. The following are the marksmen, those having secured 25 or over out of the possible 50 points: Priv. E. Verdicke, 33; J. W. Currier, 32; Sergt. W. G. Elliot, 30; Priv. J. P. McAllen, 29; Co. W. H. Brownell, 28; Lieut. Col. Bradley, Priv. W. H. Hyde, 27; Priv. F. Newman, W. Robinson, F. W. Cherry, J. B. Crocker, Lieut. F. J. Le Count, 26; Sergts. W. H. Eddy, F. Triggs, C. Krouse, 25. The detachment returned to its armory by the 5:30 P. M. train.

NINTH NEW YORK.—The first tour in class practice was held by a detachment of this command at Creedmoor, Friday, July 11, 300 officers and men under Col. Ryder leaving the Armory at a quarter past 7 A. M. Considerable dissatisfaction has pervaded the rank and file of the first division at the recent changes in the method of conducting the class practice, for as the men are well aware that their rifles are not perfect, and as each man is now compelled to fire his scores with the piece he takes from the Armory, they feel that it is a great waste of time for them to attempt to succeed at all the ranges. There are a few men in each company competent to find the target at 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards, even with their badly sighted rifles, but as the amount of ammunition is this year restricted, and the time short to cover six ranges, their experience is of little use to the general command. Col. Ryder, however, making the best of a bad bargain, commenced the day's work at the 100 yards, Capt. G. H. Witthaus, regimental I. R. P., superintending the firing. The heat was almost unbearable, still the men uncomplainingly shot and shot, the result hardly paying them for the effort. This class completed its firing at 150 yds, with 176 out of the 300 qualifying. During the practice in the second class, both officers and men worked hard, and at the close of the 300 yards range, but most unsatisfactory results were obtained. A much needed rest was then had for lunch, and at 2 P. M. the men were again assembled at the 400 yards, while those who had failed at 150 were sent to repeat the practice in the third class. Shortly after 4 P. M. this work was completed, but 49 men qualifying. These men, as they had completed their second-class scores, together with those who did not shoot through the classes, were sent to the 200 yards point, in order to compete for the marksman's badge, and as fast as the required five rounds were delivered, they were placed before the butts at 500, and considering the number engaged, the work was the most satisfactory of the day, for 47 officers and men qualified as marksmen. Both officers and men worked to the utmost to secure good results for the day, and, as a whole, the command must be congratulated. The discipline throughout the day was of the best description, and notwithstanding the extreme heat, but one man—a scorer—was overcome by the heat. The regimental surgeon was, however, prompt in his care, and the sufferer quickly recovered. The marksmen are as follows: Priv. H. Hover, 40; Priv. R. A. Dennihan, 39; Sergt. W. Nordbrunck, 37; Priv. J. Walters, 34; Corp. J. Heatherington, 33; Sergt. C. A. Jones, 32; Priv. R. S. Wolcott, Priv. A. L. Donegan, Sergt. W. F. Denyse, Corp. A. E. Miller, 31; Sergt. F. P. Doutney, Sergt. A. Strop, Priv. G. S. Young, Priv. L. A. Hoffman, Priv. L. Kohlberger, 30; Priv. C. McGlen, Priv. A. Eisert, Priv. H. Van Ghel, Priv. N. J. English, Corp. T. J. Mundy, Dr. S. W. Root, 29; Lieut. G. B. Campbell, Priv. J. Stein, Priv. H. E. Gilmore, 29; Sergt. G. H. Hagenmuller, Priv. R. J. Williams, Priv. E. W. Ganley, Lieut. M. A. Hertel, Corp. C. J. Covella, Priv. D. B. Van Eise, Capt. G. H. Van Witthaus, 27; Priv. L. Mitchell, Priv. C. Schick, Sergt. E. G. Steckle, Priv. D. M. Kennedy, Capt. S. E. Jahha, 26; Lieut. W. Scott, Priv. W. H. Bickelhaupt, Priv. H. C. Smith, Capt. W. M. Walton, Sergt. C. Lumbard, Capt. G. Auld, Priv. W. Lockman, Priv. A. F. Schoch, Capt. G. W. Homans, Adj. C. S. Housman, Priv. M. Kelly, Priv. W. McIntyre, 25. The detachment returned to its Armory by the 5:30 P. M. train.

NINTH SEP. CO. INFANTRY, NEW YORK (WHITEHALL).—On July 10 this company, under command of Capt. R. E. Bascom, paraded at Springdale, the range of the Whitehall Rifle Association, to compete for the marksman's badge, 1879, 46 officers and men being present. The weather was all in favor of the marksmen, not too hot, light of the very best description, and an almost total absence of wind. On arriving at the range, markers and scorers were quickly assigned to positions, and the practice commenced at 200 yards. The shooting was most systematic, as rapid as possible, and plainly proved that the men were out for business. On its completion the company retired to lunch, the 500 yards work being taken up in the afternoon. Here also the work was splendid, a 25 out of the possible 25 standing at the head of the list, with a 47 out of 50, while as a total, 43 out of the 46 present made the required qualification of 25 out of the 50 points, and won the badge, as follows: Lieut. O. A. Manville, 47; Capt. R. E. Bascom, 44; Sergts. L. H. Cook, H. Brown, 43; Lieut. J. H. Parke, Priv. A. Dorval, 42; Sergt. R. Doig, Jr., 41; Sergt. T. A. Peterson, Corp. W. H. Smith, Priv. C. G. Davis, 39; Priv. C. M. Leet, 38; Sergt. R. B. Davis, Priv. W. G. C. Wood, 37; Priv. L. H. Carrington, W. L. Johnson, 36; Sergt. L. L. Follett, Priv. F. D. Emerson, A. B. Moore, M. J. Brown, 35; C. J. Boardman, F. B. Jilison, C. B. Pike, 34; E. B. Arms, A. S. Manning, Jas. Carmel, 33; E. F. Hopson, H. C. Jilison, 32; Corp. J. C. Allen, G. A. Griswold, 31; Corp. A. F. Patman, J. L. Eddy, 30; Priv. C. H. Broughton, A. Faddum, H. D. Holcomb, Corp. E. Pettinger, 29; Corp. W. P. Blinn, Priv. G. W. Filkins, W. G. Stephenson, 28; E. P. Newcomb, 27; T. A. Lillie, 26; B. R. Holcomb, L. W. Finck, R. A. Hall, 25.

OHIO.—At an officers' meeting, called by Governor Bishop for June 25, all organizations were represented. Nearly all officers reported in civilian's clothes in consideration of the feelings of our very civil Legislature, which is not very enthusiastic on the subject of "Ohio National Guard." The Ohio Militia Law had been somewhat "tinkered," as the result of much petition and labor on the part of the whole force and a few valuable friends in the Legislature. An amendment had been actually made, but as none could say

definitely what this was or that it would ever take effect the commanding officers present desired to abandon the idea of a general encampment for this year, and it was decided that each organization go into camp, time and place of its own choosing, as best it can, as the General Assembly had made no appropriation for transportation and subsistence. The Ohio National Guard contains some of as good a material for an efficient, well drilled and disciplined force as any other State in the Union, but unless something is done to relieve the regiments from the expense of transportation and subsistence and general expenses attending an encampment, commanding officers will fail to obey orders for encampment, as the time and labor necessary to military drill and organization is as much as private means can be expected to furnish. The entire force is hopeful of the future, otherwise we would ask to be mustered out at once. How much better were it for the militia in general if the appropriations made were only divided into organizations who after a reasonable time after muster could come up to a fixed standard of organization, efficiency, discipline, and morale.

CONNECTICUT.—The 2d and 4th regiments of Infantry and 1st Section of Light Artillery will be ordered into camp for six days on Monday, August 25. The camp will probably be located near Bridgeport, and will be in command of Brig.-Gen. S. R. Smith.

Classification in target practice is being carried out in the brigade, C. N. G., in accordance with existing orders. During July and August the 2d class men are all ordered to practice.

Suitable accommodations having been provided at Franklin range, South Meadows, Hartford, Companies A, B, F, H, and K, 1st regiment, will be allowed to use the range for target practice on the following days of each week, respectively, viz.: Co. A, Monday; Co. B, Tuesday; Co. F, Wednesday; Co. H, Saturday; Co. K, Friday. Squads or teams from any company, when shooting at this range, must be under the command of an officer or non-commissioned officer, who is directed to see that all regulations for safety and the care of property at the range are strictly observed. Targets and patches will be furnished by the Quartermaster-General on approved requisitions therefor. Each target will be marked with the company letter, and the use of any target so marked by members of other companies is strictly forbidden unless by permission of the captain to whom it is issued. The regulations for "practice at rifle ranges" as prescribed in Wingate's rifle practice, part 7, will be strictly enforced by the officer or non-commissioned officer having command of the squad or team practising, so far as they can be made practicable for this range. He will see that the targets, discs, flags, etc., are deposited in the house, and the latter securely locked before leaving the range.

CALIFORNIA.—The following scores were made in a 200 yard rifle match between two members of the Oakland Light Cavalry. The match was shot at Littlefield—the company's range— $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Oakland, and at which place our part of the match with the Washington Greys of New York will be shot next month. Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; 90 rounds per man, in strings of ten each, as follows:

Q. M. Sergt. Nicholas Williams, U. S. Springfield carbine, 41 43 41 39 46 43; Winchester sporting model rifle, 1873, weight 8 lbs., trigger pull 3 lbs., 40 42 43; total, 377; average per shot, 4.425; percentage 90 shots, 83.777.

Private Wm. M. Anderson, U. S. Springfield carbine, 41 43 33; Winchester sporting rifle, model 1873, weight 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., set trigger, open sights, 38 40 42 42 39 42; total, 365; average per shot, 4.055; percentage 90 shots, 81.111.

Time, 10:30 A. M.—2 P. M.; weather, clear; wind, VII.—IX.; force, 1—3.

The Oakland Light Cavalry went into camp for three days, July 3. The camp was situated in Contra Costa county, and was christened "Camp Canlor," and during each day there was squad and company drill dismounted at 8 A. M.; mounted drill, battalion, at 4 P. M.; dress parade, 6 P. M.; two guard mounts and the usual routine of camp. In addition there were the following amusements: July 4, 9 A. M., rifle match between teams from each company; 1:30 P. M., base ball match between nines from each company; 8 P. M., music, fireworks and illumination of camp; July 5, 10 A. M., pool shooting with military rifles; 1:30 P. M., base ball match; July 6, 10 A. M., divine services.

Gating Battery E, 1st New York Division, late Washington Grey Troop, who are to shoot a team match with the team from the Oakland Troop on July 22, have announced the following as their team: Capt. Baker; Lieut. Voorhees; Sergts. Pasco, McHugh, Fuller, and Ross; Corps. Miller, Devoe, and Bennett; Privates Rozell, Moore, Buckbee, and Baldwin.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The 17th of September, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, has been selected by the Connecticut State authorities for the transfer of the battle-flags of the State from the Arsenal to the new Capitol, where they will thereafter be displayed. All soldiers and sailors of the State are invited to attend the ceremonies. Most of the regiments will hold reunions at Hartford on that day.

—The Irish Brigade Officers Association will hold their thirteenth annual excursion on Tuesday, July 15, to Dudley's Grove, on the Hudson. The steamer *Black Bird* and barge *Geraldine*, with Grafulla's 7th regiment band, will make the following landings: Foot of South Sixth street, Williamsburg, at 9 A. M.; Hamilton ferry, South Brooklyn, 9:30; West Tenth street, at 10:30, and West Thirty-fourth street, 11 o'clock sharp.

—The following circular regarding rifle practice has been issued from headquarters 1st New York Division: "The attention of all commissioned officers of this division is called to the regulations for rifle practice, a strict observance of which is required. Each man is directed to load and fire his own piece (Wingate's Manual, paragraph 279), and no sighting shots are allowed in any of the classes. Scores made in violation of the above, or any other regulations for rifle practice, will not be recognized." Its provisions if strictly enforced will cut down the figure of merit and number of marksmen of the division to a very great extent this year.

—SEROT. O. B. Van Heusen, Co. B, 12th New York, won for the third and last time the "Skirmisher's Badge" at Creedmoor on Saturday, July 12. His scores were: First, 24 15—39; second, 24 20—44; third, 19 22—41.

—At a meeting of the council of officers, 14th New York (Brooklyn), a resolution was adopted inviting ex-members to procure uniforms and parade with the regiment on the occasion of the visit to Philadelphia in October; also, inviting ex-officers to parade on the same occasion in citizen's dress. Col. McLeer, Lieut.-Col. Schurig, Adj. C. C. Clobbridge, Captain Limberger and Color Sergeant Lepine were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the trip.

—A DETACHMENT of the 5th regiment, Newark, New Jersey, paraded at the Brinton range, Elizabeth, July 1, for rifle practice—class—under the immediate supervision of Brigade Inspector Gassner. Ninety-nine men shot in the third class,

100 and 150 yards, of whom 35 qualified; while in the second class, 300 and 400 yards, 7 qualified. The brigade staff accompanied and shot with the detachment.

—**MAJ. J. M. BUTLER**, Capt. Robert Townsend and J. M. Belden, of Brig.-Gen. Hawley's staff, qualified as marksmen on the East Syracuse, N. Y., range on Saturday, June 12. Did these officers comply with par. 279, Wingate's Manual, and, if so, how was it done?

—**IS** the fourth competition for the Champion Marksman's Badge, 1879, held at Creedmoor Wednesday, July 9, 200 and 300 yards, Remington rifle, State model, military position, five rounds per man at each range, the following were the prize winners. The badge is to become the property of that competitor who at the close of the season, 1879, shall have won it the greatest number of times:

A. B. Van Heusen, 12th regt. 4 4 5 5 4—22. 5 5 4 5 4—23—45
H. C. Titus, 7th regt. 2 5 4 4 5—20. 5 5 5 4 5—24—44
J. R. B. Bailey, 47th regt. 5 5 4 4 5—23. 5 4 5 3 4—21—41
T. J. Dolan, 12th regt. 3 4 4 4 4—19. 5 5 5 4 5—24—43
Priv. J. R. Grohman, Battery K, 42; Corp. C. H. Eagle, 7th, 40; Priv. W. N. Bavier, 7th, 40; F. J. Donaldson, 40; Priv. E. W. Price, 7th, 39; Capt. C. F. Robbins, 7th, 39; Priv. H. F. Lockwood, 7th, 39; J. W. Mangum, 38; Lieut. P. M. Morrow, 69th, 33; Sergt. Jas. Ross, 12th, 37. There were 113 entries, and considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the changing of the conditions of the match—prizes—at this late date.

—**JACOB KNAUER**, leader of the band of the 5th New York, committed suicide on Monday last, July 14.

—**CAPT. JOHN KLEIN**, the well known proprietor of the Creedmoor Hotel, at the Creedmoor range, was accidentally killed on Friday, July 11, by being thrown from his wagon. His kindly face and warm greeting will be missed by the habitués of Creedmoor.

—**THE BOSTON HERALD**, of last Sunday, in quoting at considerable length the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**'s account of the 23d camp at Newport, prefaces its citation as follows: "The 23d New York regiment of Brooklyn went into camp at Newport on the 3d of July, returning home on the 10th. It is a great misfortune that the Empire State does not provide for its troops spending each year a week in camp, but some regiments, able to raise from \$10,000 to \$15,000, have 'camps' of their own, though Massachusetts militia would smile at the manner in which they are conducted. In closing a long account of the 23d's camp, the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL** utters some wholesome truths, which are worthy of the consideration of all who are constantly growing about the expense of the militia. The suggestions of what should be required in camp are quite good, though the encampments of the two brigades of Massachusetts militia give opportunities for some improvements. At the encampments this fall it is to be hoped that skilful drill will have more attention, and the excellent facilities for target practice afforded at Framingham should be taken advantage of."

—**BRIG.-GEN. E. L. MOLINEUX**, commanding 11th New York Brigade, has tendered the use of the brigade tent at Creedmoor to the officers of the U. S. Army teams, who are entered for the International Military Match in September next.

—**TAK** marksmen of the 6th and 7th regiments, New Jersey, shot for the "Brinton Medal" at the Stockton range, with the following result: 6th regiment—Capt. Sandman, Co. E, 23 29—49; Sergt. E. Spencer, Co. A, 10 17—27; Sergt. H. Read, Co. C, 19 17—36; Sergt. Oliver Saunders, Co. D, 19 5—24. Grand total 127. 7th regiment—Capt. A. J. Buck, Co. E, 13 8—21; Priv. Edward Mathias, Co. E, 12 10—22; Priv. Geo. Sapping, Co. E, 12 19—31; Priv. Craig Lewis, Co. E, 16 12—28. Grand total, 102. The medal was won by the 6th regiment, with 25 points to spare.

—**IN** our brief notice of the regular June meeting of the Directors N. R. A., we perhaps did not indicate with sufficient distinctness what was done about the question of "any position" in military shooting. Without going at length into the preliminary discussion, which was sustained largely by Col. Litchfield and Major Fulton in favor "any position," and by Gen. Wingate and others in favor of the prone or head-toward-target position, we may say that the upshot was a motion by Major Fulton to the effect that the words "with head toward the target" be forever stricken from the regulations. This motion was carried. Then came up the question as to allowing the teams from the three Military Divisions the privilege of practice at Creedmoor. Colonel Litchfield said that the competing teams, from the Regular Army, had been already invited to encamp at Creedmoor, but he did not imagine that this hospitality would be fully appreciated if their rifles must remain in their lockers, and they calmly observe the daily practice of the New York Rifleman. It was suggested that the teams could practice by becoming members, and payment of the regular fees of \$2. Two weeks practice was finally authorized.

—**MAJ. JAMES H. JONES**, Secretary N. R. A., has issued the following supplement to monthly programme of July, 1879: In accordance with the decision of the executive committee, the "Champion Marksman's Badge Match," and the "Diamond Match," will hereafter be shot under the original conditions instead of under those published in the July programme. The distribution of the money prizes won on July 9 will be made in accordance with those original conditions. Saturday, July 19, the Remington Shot Gun Match. First competition at 11 o'clock A. M. First prize, a Remington double barrel breech-loading shot gun presented by E. Remington and Sons, value \$230. To be competed for twice each month, during the months of July, August, September, and October, 1879, and May and June, 1880, or until twelve competitions have been held. (In case of lapse of any advertised competition it shall not be counted as one of the twelve.) At the close of the competitions, the prize shall be awarded to that competitor who, having made two or more scores, shall have made the highest aggregate of two scores made by any one competitor in such competitions; 15 per cent. of the entrance money to go to highest score on each day; 10 per cent. of entrance money to go to second highest score on each day. Open to all members of N. R. A. Entrance fee \$2. Rifle and position, any. Rounds, 15 at 800 yards, 15 at 900 yards, and 15 at 1,000 yards. Competitors not to be coached in any way. Saturday, July 26, second competition at 11 A. M.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. R., who enlisted in the Regular Army January 9, 1866, asks if he is entitled to the \$100 bounty provided for in the act of July 28, 1866? **ANSWER**.—No.

MILITARY asks: What troops are stationed at West Point? **ANSWER**.—There are small detachments of artillery and cavalry, and one company (E) Engineer Battalion. In all about one hundred men.

GUARD asks: What is pay of second lieutenant in Regular Army—cavalry, artillery and infantry, and are they allowed anything in addition to their pay? **ANSWER**.—The pay of a second lieutenant, infantry or artillery, is \$116.66 per month; that of a second lieutenant of cavalry or light artill-

ery \$125 per month—increased ten per cent. for every five years' service. They are allowed in addition to pay, quarters and fuel.

STROUGHTON asks: Would not a charge of conduct unbecoming officer and a gentleman lie against one officer who attempted to decoy a servant away from a brother officer, even if he should not offer the servant higher wages? **ANSWER**.—We should doubt whether that act would come under the cognizance of military law.

CAPTAIN, Fort Clark, Texas, writes: I beg leave to call your attention to general rule first, page 47, cavalry, 31, Infantry Tactics, which says: "In resuming the carry from any position in the manual the motion next to the last concludes with the left hand at the height of the shoulder," etc. **ANSWER**.—In coming to "attention" from "parade rest" the piece is not brought to the "carry," and under the Tactics we adhere to our decision of June 14, 1879, regarding the position of the left hand at "parade rest."

CORPORAL, Philadelphia, writes: The 1st regiment, Pennsylvania, is armed with Springfield rifles cal. 50 which are converted muzzle-loading muskets. If Adjutant-General Latta was to furnish other rifles at the public expense to a team of this regiment could the team so armed shoot with them in the military matches at Creedmoor this fall? The idea is to get this team to represent the State in the Inter-State and other matches. **ANSWER**.—Yes, on the ground that Pennsylvania is about exchanging the old for the new Springfield, and the case is different from what it would be if an outside rifle was to be used. In the Inter-State and Inter-National matches there is no question but what they can be used.

GEO. H. W., Philadelphia, writes: I send herewith a copy of the General Order containing the charge and specifications, pleas and findings of the court-martial in the case of Capt. H. B. Hackett, of the 2d regiment Infantry N. G. P. The accused pleaded guilty to parts of specifications one and three, and not guilty to the remaining parts. The court on a trial of the case found the accused guilty of both specifications as preferred against him, including those parts to which he had pleaded guilty, and other parts to which he had pleaded not guilty. Query: The court having found the accused guilty of these two specifications, is not sufficiently charged in them to necessarily require a conviction of the charge, also, and is it not a senseless finding of the court, that the accused was guilty of two offences of disobedience of orders as set out in the specifications and yet was not guilty of the charge of disobedience of orders, and therefore was acquitted? **ANSWER**.—Not having the evidence adduced in the case, we cannot in justice pass an opinion on the conduct of the court in its findings. The order quoted, however, is by order of the major-general commanding the division, and as he has, no doubt, fully examined the records of the court ere its issue, we are inclined to believe that the circumstances warranted the acquittal of the accused.

SUBSCRIBER, Nyack, N. Y., asks: I. In making a wheel on a moveable pivot do the men look and touch towards the marching flank? I claim that they touch towards the pivot and look towards the marching flank the same as in the movement from a fixed pivot. My brother officer refers to the Tactics, which say "that the touch is towards the guide and the guide is on the marching flank;" thus we find the men looking and touching towards that point. II. Again. In the movement on right into line, double time, do the men come to a right shoulder and resume the previous position after gaining their place in line? **ANSWER**.—I. You are correct. See par. 39 and 56, Tactics. II. At the command "double time" all the pieces are brought to the right shoulder, and are retained there until the "halt" or pieces are changed by order of commandant.

BUCKEYE, Toledo, Ohio, writes: Will you have the kindness to answer the following: I. Being in line single rank, Upton's Infantry Tactics, par. 243, the captain commands: 1. Form double rank; 2. Four right, march (Pl. 11.) At the command march, the ranks of four wheel to the right, the leading rank halts the instant the wheel is completed, the other ranks continue the march and halt successively upon closing to 32 inches from the rank preceding. The remotest rank having closed to its distance (32 in.) the captain commands "four left, march." Now, Mr. Editor, how is a Regular, saying nothing of a militia officer, going to get his fours into line on a distance of 32 or 64 inches as per plate and paragraph? Is not 76 inches the distance prescribed for single rank fours, and should not the same distance be preserved from front rank in first four to front rank in second four? II. Par. 72, "second in all positions of the left hand at lower band, except charge bayonet and arms port, the thumb is extended along the barrel, the end of it touching the lower band." Should not "inspection arms" be also made one of the exceptions? Is paragraph No. 72, second, wrong, or is the cut right? III. Of par. 41, should the line not step off with the left foot when it is commanded "by the left flank, march," and right foot only when it is right flank or side step to the right? **ANSWER**.—I. As stated, at the command "march" the double ranks close to 32 inches, and at "four left, march," they wheel into line obeying par. 244, which says "the rear rank of each four closes to facing distance during the wheel" so that at the "halt" the ranks should be at facing distance. The Tactics do not recognize a distance of 64 inches between ranks, and plate 11 only shows a company part in double and part in single rank. II. Par. 113 says the piece is caught with the left hand between the rear sight and lower band, thumb extending along the stock. Paragraph and cut are both correct. Your objection might also apply to the "secure" where the piece is grasped at the lower band, yet the thumb is not extended along the barrel. III. Yes. The command by the right, or left flank, as the commandant chooses to march his command, is given as the foot opposite the new direction reaches the ground, so that at the order march the other foot, right or left, is advanced in the new direction. It is, however, not a new step but a continuation of the march, and cannot be classified with the side step.

A **WASHINGTON** dispatch of last Tuesday to the New York Times says: There are 37 vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant in the Army, which it is proposed to fill this week by appointments from civil life. These vacancies are in addition to those recently filled by the assignment of the last graduating class of the Military Academy. The law requires that, in filling vacancies, meritorious non-commissioned officers, who have served at least two years in the field, shall be preferred after the graduating class of the Military Academy. The law further requires commanders of companies to recommend for promotion such non-commissioned officers as are deserving, in order that they may appear for examination as to their general qualifications. Few recommendations have been made in accordance with this requirement. But as the law has been in operation only about one year, the failure to recommend non-commissioned officers is, doubtless, attributable to this fact.

OUR ARMY.—If there is one branch of the service of our Government superior to another it is certainly our Army. Its officers are men selected on account of their superior qualities naturally, and as thoroughly trained in all the qualities of the profession of arms as any in the world. The consummate intellectual and physical discipline of that splendid school at West Point produces a class of men, not inferior to any class of equal number in our country, who impart to the rank and file the best characteristics of soldiers. In honor, in devotion to duty, in perfection of detail they are the pride and glory of the nation. Nor has the Army ever been deficient in service. There is no field since its organization to which it has not lent the lustre of the highest soldierly qualities and renown. From Lundy's Lane and Buena Vista, from Gettysburg and Appomattox down to our difficult frontier service, there has been one long, constant record of efficiency and honest duty. To-day its diminished regiments stand on our frontier, scour those vast plains in defiance of the terrible frosts in winter, and the blazing suns of summer, and protect our small settlements with their property and lives against a wily and determined foe. Any one knows that the hearts of the people go out towards this splendid branch of our service in generous and grateful acknowledgment. Any one might suppose that the law making power might look kindly at least on this important arm of the nation, this agency without which a nation is a nonentity among nations.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Post*.

"**HAY-FOOT! STRAW-FOOT!**"—Many boys and girls may have heard these words applied in a derisive way to raw recruits who were making a beginning in their military education by learning to march; but very few young people—or old ones, either—know how the terms originated. During the war of 1812, there was a great deal of drilling and training among the militiamen all over the country, especially in the larger cities and towns, where the principal recruiting stations were situated. In New York, much of the drilling of newly enlisted men was done in what is now City Hall Park, in front of a tavern which stood where the *Sun* newspaper building is located. Many of these would-be soldiers were from the country, and these, of course, knew nothing at all about marching in military fashion. It is even said that there were fellows among them who did not know their right foot from their left, and who were therefore continually getting themselves and their companions into disorder by mixing up their legs—that is, moving out their right leg when the officer who was drilling them called out "Left," and the other leg when he called out "Right." To make these men understand exactly which leg was meant when the officer gave his orders, a curious plan was devised. Around the right leg of each man, just below the knee, was tied a wisp of hay, while a wisp of straw was tied around his left leg. Now, these country fellows knew very well the difference between hay and straw, and so, when they were ranged in line and the officer gave the word to march, and called out, "Hay-foot! straw-foot! hay-foot! straw-foot!" each one of them understood exactly which was the foot he must put forward.—*St. Nicholas for July*.

AFTER MANY YEARS.—When the rebellion broke out, a young man, 21 years of age, named Ernest Gourd, left his mother and two sisters in New York, enlisted and went to the war. After a time he was transferred from the Army to the Navy, and, after passing through several engagements, was reported to have been drowned in one of the vessels that were sunk. All his relatives and friends believed this report excepting his mother, who asserted until her death that her Ernest was still living and would come home some day. She could give no reason for entertaining this hope, but she reiterated her conviction that he was alive on her death bed in 1868. Years passed, and her prediction remained unfulfilled. Three weeks ago, however, the young man's two sisters, who live in Mount Vernon, received a letter from Philadelphia signed with their brother's name, and informing them that he was still alive and was married. The sisters refused to believe that the writer was really their missing brother. They accordingly replied to the letter to that effect, and received another communication, in which particulars of family history were cited as proof of the writer's identity. Notwithstanding the plausible character of the evidence thus adduced, the sisters still doubted, and wrote again that they must continue to doubt unless the writer should come to the city and prove his relationship in person. On Decoration Day their brother came on from Philadelphia, and removed all doubts as to his identity. He said he had sought unsuccessfully for his mother and sisters, and had finally abandoned his efforts to find them. He had been married twice since he had been given up as lost, and he now has two children.—*N. Y. Times*.

A SERIOUS FIGHT.—An Omaha despatch, of July 11, to the N. Y. Herald, says: "Details have just reached here of a serious conflict which occurred last Saturday night, at Sidney, Neb., between soldiers from Fort Sidney and the citizens. John Matthews, a saloon keeper, becoming enraged at a drunken soldier, pounded him so brutally that for some time it was believed the man would die. The soldier's comrades were indignant at the outrage and arranged for an attack on Matthews' house. One of the soldiers betrayed confidence and told Matthews, who quietly collected several friends at his residence, well armed, and prepared to stand a siege. The soldiers left the fort after dark armed with carbines and divided into two companies, one taking position at the Sidney Bank and the other at Miss Jenkins' millinery shop. At a preconcerted signal fire was opened on Matthews' house, which was briskly returned. Several volleys followed and the soldiers finally retired, a large company of citizens coming to Matthews' rescue and guarding his house during the night. Details of soldiers were sent out from the post to bring the absentees in, and three of the men found in the street with carbines were arrested and put in jail. Miss Jenkins, the milliner, was found to have received a gunshot wound in one arm, which will probably render amputation necessary. Ella Lowry was shot through both hands. Mrs. Matthews, of the party in the besieged house, had her comb shot from the back of her head. A strong feeling has been aroused between the citizens and the soldiers at the fort."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE French have succeeded in raising the *Arrogante* which sank with considerable loss of life in a squall off Hyeres, Marseilles.

AN English paper states that from 1804 to 1815 1,743,392 muskets were made in Birmingham for the Board of Ordnance, in addition to 84,507 of a new pattern from 1814 to 1817, making a total of 1,827,899. Besides these, from 1804 to 1817, Birmingham made for the Board of Ordnance 3,037,644 gun and other fire arm barrels, 2,879,203 locks for rifles and pistols, 1,000,000 guns for the East Indies, and 500,000 fowling pieces for the home trade. Belgium, France, and America have greatly interfered with this trade. It is a startling fact that, during the late war between Russia and Turkey, Birmingham did but a small trade for either country, while America supplied both with vast stores of arms. Russia felt the superior quality of the American rifle in the hands of the Turk on many a bloody field.

THE heads of the natives appear to be at a premium just now in Afghanistan. A tribe called the Mongols fired lately on some British soldiers, upon which a member of another tribe, called the Turis, brought in a Mongol's head to the British Commissioner, who gave him 40 rupees for it. Since then the Turis are said to have been "on the prowl" for Mongol heads; and the Press Commissioner with the government of India, commenting on the event, writes to the newspapers, "the Turis will do much service to government for love of money."

ADMIRAL LESOVSKY'S idea of influencing European politics by a display of cruisers in American waters, has cost Russia, according to a rough estimate, nearly \$5,000,000. She paid 800,000 roubles for the steamer *State of California*, and her transformation into the *Europe* involved a further outlay of 400,000 roubles. The *Columbus* cost 450,000 roubles, and another 600,000 roubles for converting her into the *Asia*. The corresponding sums for the *Saratoga*, now the *Africa*, amounted to 600,000 and 400,000 roubles respectively. The construction of the *Zabiaka*, not yet completed, will probably cause an outlay of 450,000 roubles. Altogether, the hulls of the four cruisers have cost two million silver roubles. The other six millions were spent for their equipment, the despatch of the crews to America, and their maintenance in Boston.

THE contractor for raising the iron-clad *Grosser Kurfuerst* has not advanced his work far enough to be able to raise the vessel by the 1st of August, the time specified. It is reported that a newly organized company in London has now undertaken the task of raising the sunken vessel.

THE *Hansa*, ordered to Valparaiso, is the first German iron-clad which ever sailed for the Pacific. She is of 3,610 tons displacement. Her armament consists of eight guns, ten tons each, and using a projectile of 215 pounds. Iron plates, six inches thick, protect the hull, and the battery is also armored. The engines give twelve knots.

THE Duke of Edinburgh will lay the foundation stone of the new Eddystone Lighthouse about the middle of August. The Duchess is to lay the top stone, which will not be ready for three years. The new lighthouse will be sixty feet higher than the present, and will cost about \$350,000.

A RUSSIAN paper speaks of a plague of locusts near Elisabethopol, which forced a detachment of troops on the march to retrace their steps. They settled on the soldiers' faces, uniforms, and muskets, and the major, driven to desperation, ordered firing at them for half an hour, but this produced no effect, and a march back was ordered. The swarm covered an area of thirty-five square versts.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says that there are now 120 torpedo boats in the Russian navy. The conclusion has been drawn from a series of exercises that a torpedo attack should never be made with a single boat. An attacking flotilla must be divided into three groups: namely, a pioneer group, an attacking group, and a reserve. The torpedoes should be exploded by means of automatic fuses, electricity being employed only when these have failed to act. The spars must only be lowered into the water when the engines are slowed or stopped; when the boat is steaming at full speed they must be kept raised. The attack must be undertaken, by signal from the commander of the whole flotilla, from several quarters simultaneously. The speed of the several boats during the first stages of the attack must be regulated by that of the slowest among them. The commander of the flotilla must always be in the last boat of the reserve. The torpedoes must be exploded under the bottom or the extremities of the vessel attacked.

A PLAN has been proposed for the protection of torpedo boats when attacked with Gatling or similar guns. It consists merely in placing a coat of sheet India rubber inside the steel or iron sheathing. It is asserted that at a recent trial a steel plate about 18 inches square by about one-quarter inch thick was completely riddled with bullet holes of from half an inch to an inch and a half in size. When the bullets passed through the sheet rubber at the back, half an inch thick, they only made a fracture, which required close examination to detect. Whatever might be the form of the fracture, and in most instances it was a slit, the rubber instantly regained its normal position and remained water tight.

THE *Engineer* states that an invention has been patented by the late chief mechanic of the small arms manufactory at Steyer. It consists of an apparatus by which an ordinary breech-loading rifle can be temporarily converted into a repeating arm. The device holds 10 cartridges, and it can be carried by the soldier in his pocket. It can be fitted on the rifle in a moment, and the 10 rounds can be fired as rapidly as the same number of cartridges from any magazine rifle.

THE English war office have been trying some forage

biscuits "invented" by Capt. Chenevix-Trench, which are said to be very satisfactory.

NAPOLEON and Wellington had finished their work before they had reached the age of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who is looked upon by the British veterans as still a chicken.

THE second Court-martial upon the loss of the *Grosser Kurfuerst* has concluded its proceedings, and the judgment has been submitted to the Emperor for his sanction.

AT Portsmouth, England, recently, several compound iron and steel plates, similar to those intended for the turrets of the *Inflexible*, were put to a severe test, three shots from a 12-ton gun being fired at them from a distance of thirty feet only, with a charge of fifty pounds of powder to each shot. Although some seven or eight cracks were found in the plates, which are nine inches thick, it was considered that they had stood the test remarkably well.

THE English are having doubts of the Pundos, a tribe well supplied with fire arms, and among whom Zulu spies have been at work. The moral effect of Zulu successes will be great on all the savage tribes of South Africa.

No official statistics have ever been published, probably because none have ever been obtainable, of the losses suffered by the French during the disastrous campaign of 1870-71. A report has, however, lately been presented by the Minister of the Interior to the President of the Republic, in which some details are given of the number of French and German soldiers who have been buried in the cemeteries which have been established since the conclusion of the war for the reception of the remains of those who fell during the struggle, and from this return it appears that in France 37,859 French and 21,876 German soldiers now repose in distinct graves, and 27,661 more, whose nationality could not be determined, in common graves. In the cemetery at Mayence 950 French soldiers, who died on the Rhine while detained as prisoners of war, are buried; while 18,000 more succumbed in other towns in the interior of Germany. In Switzerland, also, 3,000 French soldiers, fugitives from the ill-fated army of the East, died from their wounds of from cold and exposure to privations. At Morsbronn 400 of the French cuirassiers, who so nobly strove to stem the irruption of the Germans on the right flank of MacMahon's force on the 6th August, lie buried in the cemetery; while in the burying grounds in and round Metz sleep 8,000 of the garrison who died during the siege. Altogether, therefore, the graves of at least 80,000 French soldiers who died during the campaign are known; but this is certainly far from representing the total number of those who perished.

THE expenditure for the Zulu war up to April 10 was at the rate of \$2,500,000 a month.

THOUSANDS of workmen have been engaged for several weeks on works designed to cause the Oxus River to return to its ancient bed, so as to establish an easy water communication between the Caspian Sea and the regions bordering on Afghanistan.

A NUMBER of Frenchmen are reported to have left Kimberley as volunteers for Zululand, it is said from a desire to serve under the Prince Imperial. "C'est trop tard."

EVERY man of the re-enforcements last despatched to South Africa was provided with a bandage for binding up wounds, and a large number of the bandages have, it is stated, been ordered for future issue. The idea of thus supplying each soldier with the means of roughly dressing or binding his own wounds or those of a comrade was first put into practice in the Austrian army. During the late operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, however, it was found it is of comparatively little use to provide materials unless the men have been previously instructed how to use them. In the campaign in the occupied provinces men on several occasions bled to death because no one on the spot knew how to apply a bandage as a tourniquet; and equal ignorance was displayed when other dressings might have been applied, to the great comfort of wounded men.

TWELVE sets of telephones have been sent out to Sir Garnet Wolseley for use at the seat of war in South Africa. The great advantage of the telephone over the telegraph is that the general can carry on confidential talk with the officer at the district station, or a soldier can creep out toward the enemy's lines and whisper back the information as to position. A fine wire—the thinner the better—is all that is needed. This the soldier carries on a reel upon his back, a mile weighing only a few pounds. This will be the first time the telephone has been used as an instrument of warfare.

THE walls of the fortresses at Widdien, Silistria, Rustchuk, and Varna have been destroyed, and the earthworks are left to the operation of the weather.

THE strength of the Egyptian army has been fixed at 12,000 men. The Minister of War has ordered the sale of a large quantity of war materials.

THE rumor that ex-Sultan Murad has escaped seems to be corroborated by searches made on board ships in Bosphorus and Sea of Marmora.

THE Chinese are about to develop a military demonstration toward the Kuldja frontier on a very large scale. It is asserted that the Khirgitz, on the Chinese frontier, are preparing to join the Russians and Kashgarians against their Mongolian enemies.

"THE Turks," says Admiral Selwyn, "are our masters in the art of intrenching. Vauban confesses he learned every lesson he ever knew from the Turkish system of intrenchments, and they have not ceased to employ their spades as thoroughly as they did in Vauban's days. Osman Pasha, who was the unaided engineer at Plevna, showed that the military school at Constantinople can turn out equally good men for all practical purposes with any school in the whole of Europe. They have a thorough knowledge of the use of the spade by a whole army, such as, I am sorry to say, is

not yet thought necessary to be given to all our soldiers, and they carried, wherever they went, sufficient intrenching tools for that purpose."

AN apparatus for measuring the recoil of guns during the first instants after a gun is fired, has lately been brought before the French Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, by M. Sebert. It is termed the velocimeter, and consists essentially of a strip of flexible steel soot-blackened on its upper surface, and capable of being pulled in a horizontal slide by a steel wire connected with the gun on the carriage. Above it is a tuning-fork (with arms parallel in horizontal direction) kept vibrating electrically. This can be depressed so that a small steel style on one of the arms comes in contact with the strip, and, as the strip is pulled along in the motion of recoil, the style produces a wavy trace, from which the velocity of recoil at each moment can be accurately deduced (the rate of vibration of the fork being known). M. Sebert adds to the apparatus certain pieces whereby the duration of course of projectiles, either in the bore or in the air, can be exactly measured at the same time.

AN improved torpedo of the Whitehead or fish pattern has been tested at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and has been sent to Portsmouth for a course of sea trials. It is capable of a high rate of speed, and maintains its velocity for a considerable range. It is also cheaper, and as each torpedo costs about \$1,500, this is a considerable advantage. The purchase of the secret from Mr. Whitehead cost the British Governments, with the improvements altogether, \$3,750,000. Many attempts have of course been made to discover the secret of manufacture, and in one instance the authorities were outwitted by a respectable-looking man, who informed the officials that he had invented an improvement in the propeller, and induced them to allow him to take away part of the machinery.

CIVILIZED WARFARE.—In the House of Commons, on June 26, Mr. J. McCarthy asked the Colonial Secretary whether his attention has been called to the letters published in the *Natal Mercury* from Capt. D'Arcy of the Light Horse, in which, after narrating the incidents of a battle, he said: "We killed a little over 2,300, and when once they retired, all the horsemen in camp followed them for eight miles, butchering the brutes all over the place. I told the men, 'No quarter, boys, and remember yesterday!' And they did knock them about, killing them all over the place." Also to a letter from Commandant Schernbrucker, in which that officer said, "For fully seven miles I chased two columns of the enemy, shooting incessantly into the thick column, which could not have been less than 5,000 strong. They became exhausted, and shooting them down would have taken too much time, so we took the assegais from the dead men and rushed among the living ones, stabbing them right and left, with fearful revenge for the misfortunes of the 28th ult. No quarter was given." And, whether these officers belong to the local volunteer force, and to what authority they are responsible. Sir M. Hicks-Beach said he had seen the first of the letters. Capt. D'Arcy was said to belong to the Light Horse, and he knew nothing more about him. He believed Commandant Schernbrucker was engaged with other colonial forces in Natal, and he apprehended that both those officers would be brigaded with the regular forces, and would therefore be subject to the articles of war, and responsible to the General in command of the army.

FLASHING SIGNALS.

THE operations in the Zulu War have called attention to the system of communicating intelligence by flashing signals. This has been often done with various objects, but the instance of Ekowe is a most notable example. Probably the most established use of flash signals is to compare the local times of two astronomical stations within sight of each other, and thus to fix the difference in longitude between the two. The great recommendation of light for this purpose is its high velocity of transmission. Its speed of about 200,000 miles per second, does not sensibly affect a result, which would require a large correction if sound signals were used travelling at the rate of only 1,130ft. per second. Longitude signals would be made in exact accordance with certain seconds' beat of a clock, while in message signalling the light is exposed for a longer or shorter period to correspond with the dash or dot of the Morse code of signals, which is now well understood in the army, being employed for semaphore signalling and the like. In other respects the two processes resemble one another.

The transmission of light may be effected by different means. By day a mirror enables the reflected light of the sun to be flashed for a very great distance—in the case of Ekowe, about thirty miles. The principal difficulty must lie in the fact that not only is it difficult to point the instrument truly on to an exact spot, but it is further necessary to keep it moving so as to correspond with the apparent motion of the sun. At Chatham there is a heliostat consisting of a plain mirror fixed on a theodolite stand, with a small hole through the centre of the mirror, and an arm, which has on it a sight. This sight can be pointed on the desired object, and the mirror continually turned so as to project its beams through it. These operations, however, can only be attempted when the sun is shining brightly. A much more reliable method can be adopted at night when a strong light is placed in the focus of a parabolic mirror, so that the beams are reflected in parallel rays in any desired direction. This is, of course, always available on a tolerably clear night. It is unlikely that the garrison of Ekowe had any regular instrument provided for the purpose. It is obvious, however, that it is easy to improvise one sufficiently good for practical purposes. The mirror to be employed for sunlight should, in the nature of things, be a simple plane—a parabola being only suited to a light which can be fixed in its focus. The difficulty of course lies in the fact, already noticed, that the beam has to be accurately directed on the distant

station, and kept there, in spite of the apparent motion of the sun. Probably this is the reason that so much difficulty has been experienced in reading the signals. Without any prearrangement, well directed signals would soon be observed, inasmuch as the periods of flash would soon be observed to be systematic, and any intelligent soldier, who has been instructed in telegraphy, would be able to read them.

It is clear that provision should be made for this kind of signalling for the future. Sunlight on a plane mirror is the simplest source of light, and officers should be instructed to avail themselves of it when they have no better means at hand. In eastern climates the sun is generally visible by day, in such a climate as England probably not one-third of the time. Under all circumstances a light at night is far more distinct, and the electric light once directed would not require any further attention, while the constant manipulation necessary for the sun reflection is so troublesome, that it has been suggested that a glass sphere, is better, inasmuch as it appears like a sunlit spark from all points where light could be projected; but it is very small, and equally to be read by foes and friends. Altogether the subject calls for attention. In the *Engineer*, December 29, 1871, we described the instrument designed by M. V. Serrin, employed at Chatham to discover working parties, and bring a fire to bear effectually upon them. This of course needs a vastly greater light than the mere exhibition of something that can be distinctly seen as a signal. To light up any distant ground for your own information is a totally different task from that of showing others a spark as a signal. Of course the latter can be effected at great distances, the former at distances comparatively short. This is not the first time that a signal of this kind was found to be visible for thirty miles. With proper appliances, the only limits should be those

of the formation of the ground and the clearness of the atmosphere. Thus, with high hills in a good climate, it would be difficult to limit the distance.—*The Engineer*.

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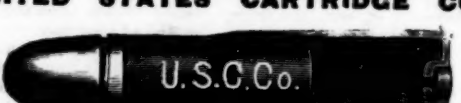
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